FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 130 *8 July 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Brazilian-Peruvian Joint Communique Issued [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 Jun] A 1

ARGENTINA

Argentine Episcopal Conference Document Issued B 1
Archbishop Primatesta Comments B 5
Official Says Renewed Trade With Cuba Possible [LA NACION 5 Jul] B 6
Bittel Says Peron Release Redresses Injustice B 6
CGT Leaders Arrested in Cordoba Province B 7

BOLIVIA

Junta of Commanders in Permanent Session C 1
Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With PRC C 1
Brazilian Newspaper on Nazi Paramilitary Groups [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Jul] C 2
San Andres Universities Resume Academic Activities C 2

BRAZIL

Nuclear Project Halts for Lack of Resources [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Jul] D 1
Purchase of More Soviet Products Recommended [O GLOBO 4 Jul] D 1
Workers To Strike Over Ford Do Brasil Layoffs D 2
Ford Dismisses 700 Workers [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 4 Jul] D 2
Strike Called Over Layoffs D 2

CHILE

CNI Official Murdered at Home in Santiago E 1
Financial Measures Issued by Central Bank E 1

URUGUAY

New President To Be Designated in August K 1
Economy Minister Arismendi on Argentine Economy K 1

MEXICO

Technology To Be Imported for Nuclear Program M 1
Soviet Petroleum Minister Arrives in Mexico City [Havana] M 1
Brazil, Japan To Continue Buying Crude Oil M 1

PANAMA

Official News Conference on ILV's Expulsion [CRITICA 7 Jul] N 1
Briefs: New Ambassadors; New Information Official; New CONEP Members N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Second Vice President Alfaro Arrives in Mexico P 1
6 Arrested in Plan To Seize Guatemalan Embassy P 1
OIJ To Create Data Bank on Extremist Organizations P 2
Terrorist Viviana Gallardo Camacho Killed in Jail P 2
Cabinet Regrets Action P 3
Carazo on Prison Killing P 3
CUT Labor Leader Says Strike To Begin 9 July P 3
CUT Calls Strike P 3

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Dismisses Rumors of Government Fall P 4
Opposition Delegates Received at PCF Headquarters P 4
[L'HUMANITE 30 Jun]
Socialist International Supports Regional Struggle P 4
[Radio Venceremos]
Mexico To Reiterate Position at Nassau Meeting P 5
[Radio Venceremos]
FDR Leader Denounces U.S. Interventionist Plans P 5
Visitor From U.S.-Based Group Backs Regime P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Jul]
Ten Captured Terrorists Presented to Reporters P 6
[EL MUNDO 2 Jul]
Army Moves 3,500 Refugees From Camp to Prison P 7
Durate Extends Economic Austerity Policy P 7
Radio on Duarte's Policy P 8
DIARIO LATINO Resumes Circulation After 4 Months P 8
Catholic Weekly ORIENTATION Resumes Publication P 9

GUATEMALA

President Romeo Lucas Garcia Speaks to Nation P 9

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Forum, 27-28 June Sessions P 13
Carlos Nunez on 27 June Forum P 13
Sevilla on Arming Nicaragua P 14
Sevilla on FSLN Armed Forces P 15
Tablada on Forum Achievements P 15
Macias Notes Achievements P 16
Revolutionary Parties Issue Concurrences P 17
Departing Cuban Teachers Honored at Ceremony P 18
Education Minister Arrives [Havana] P 18
Ortega, Others Bid Farewell P 18
Havana Radio on Ceremony P 19
Fernandez Promises More [Havana] P 20
Briefs: Government Takeover of Hospitals; Anniversary Attendance; Education Ministry Appointment P 20

CUBA

Fidel Castro Addresses Graduating Teachers Q 1
Castro Praises Cuban Teachers in Nicaragua Q 1
Commentary Cites Reported Israeli Aid to Guatemala Q 2
Generator From French Firm To Be Purchased Q 3
Mongolian National Anniversary Celebrated Q 3
Briefs: Swiss Socialists Q 3

BRAZILIAN-PERUVIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PY061923 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jun 81 p 6

[Excerpts from joint communique signed by Brazilian and Peruvian presidents in Lima on 26 June]

[Text] The two presidents reiterate the right of all states to their full development within the international community on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, territorial integrity, rejection of the threats or use of force, faithful compliance with obligations stemming from treaties, free self-determination of people, nonintervention in internal or external affairs, defense of human rights, and peaceful solutions of conflicts. Concurring on these principles, they reiterate Brazil's and Peru's unswerving determination to continue conducting their international relations in a climate of peace and harmony which is conducive to the wellbeing and economic and social development of their respective nations.

They reaffirm their conviction that the faithful observance of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter constitutes the indispensable basis for a process of easing tensions and for constructive global coexistence, and they confirm their confidence in the United Nations as an organization to promote the lofty principles for preserving peace, strengthening international security and social and economic development of peoples.

They express their concern over the worsening of international tensions and reaffirm the need for resorting to talks and negotiations in the process of lessening those tensions.

To that effect, they affirm that complete and general disarmament under effective international control is fundamental to guarantee lasting peace among nations, and they renew their support for international efforts for attaining that objective.

They stress the importance of efforts to conclude international agreements on arms control and limitation and on the establishment of nuclear free zones for the maintenance of world peace and security.

To that end, they express their opposition to all forms of nuclear arms proliferation, especially on the part of the superpowers.

Also to that end, they reaffirm their support for the final document of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly which establishes, as the fundamental objective to guarantee lasting peace among nations, complete and general disarmament under effective international control and the highest priority on nuclear disarmament and elimination of nuclear arms.

The two presidents condemn all manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination, particularly the practice of apartheid, which is a factor of increasing tension in the South African region, and they insist on the need for intensifying international efforts in the forum of the United Nations to eliminate those unjust forms of political and social dominance.

In that regard, they also stress the need for promptly reaching a solution on the question of Namibia's independence and territorial integrity in accordance with UN provisions. In this connection, the Brazilian president was glad to hear the report given by the Peruvian Government regarding the recent visit to Lima of a consultation mission of the UN Council for Namibia.

The two heads of state note the significance of the nonalignment policy and its fundamental principles for the creation of a new system of political and economic relations among nations based on respect for the sovereignty, integrity and independence of all states, and they stress the importance of nonaligned countries' active participation in the solution of the current political and economic problems in the world.

Likewise, they reaffirm their conviction that nonaligned countries, acting in accordance with the original principles of the movement, play an important role in the quest for peace and in the effort to create new international decisionmaking processes with the broad and representative participation of all the states.

They concur that the two governments have firm commitments to the maintenance and consolidation of democratic formulas for domestic political coexistence. In this regard, they express their conviction that respect for the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the individual is essential for the attainment of peace, justice and wellbeing for the people.

Realizing the positive results of the good coordination between Brazil and Peru in the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the two presidents agree to continue with that important work of mutual cooperation and to intensify efforts for the approval of a convention fully meeting the just aspirations of all developing countries. They express serious concern over the outcome of the last meeting in which, for lack of political will, it was impossible to conclude negotiations and to approve a convention. However, they express their hope that the difficulties in attaining such a result can be eliminated in the next meeting.

The Brazilian president expressed his satisfaction over the Peruvian decision to participate in the Antarctic Treaty and, considering the set of problems posed by the Antarctic for both directly involved countries and the international community, the two presidents agree to actively cooperate in that field. For this purpose they decide to exchange opinions as soon as possible.

The two presidents express their concern about the world economic situation and the widening gap between developed and developing countries. Although acknowledging that the primary responsibility for their economic and social development falls on the developing countries, they reiterate that it is essential that the efforts they make should not be negatively affected or canceled out by measures of an external nature. To this effect, they stress the need for developed countries to adopt measures and policies conducive to resolving, among other equally important problems, the serious international financial imbalances, as well as to eliminate all kinds of protectionist practices which are damaging to the interests of developing countries and to increase the transfer of real resources for promoting economic and social development.

The two heads of state stress the importance of science and technology for the process of economic and social development, as well as the right of all the states to the benefits of science and technology.

The two presidents voice their concern over the stalling of North-South talks, especially over global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, and they agree on the need for some developed countries to refrain from attitudes which are delaying the beginning of negotiations and to adopt necessary actions to ensure the success of such negotiations.

They manifest their conviction that an important contribution for easing international tensions is the promotion of negotiations leading to the establishment of a new international economic order, aimed at improving existing international structures which have proved to be detrimental to the entire international system, particularly to the developing countries.

They express their confidence in the summit conference announced for Cancun, Mexico next October to make a contribution to the prompt onset of global negotiations through a more decisive and effective political will of the developed countries and with a just and equitable participation of the developing countries.

They underscored the basic importance of the energy question for economic development--a question which, along with other fundamental factors such as trade, financing, raw materials and foodstuffs, will have to be taken into account in establishing a new international economic order--and they agree that as a concrete gesture of the countries' will to establish the new economic order, there should be a real transfer of financial and technological resources from developed to developing countries, as well as the tapping of new and renewable energy sources.

To that end, they note the importance for the international community not to neglect efforts for the rational utilization of nonrenewable energy resources and for the rapid development of alternate energy sources.

The presidents concur in noting the importance of agreements concluded at the high-level conference on economic cooperation among developing countries as a means for reformulating relationships among them, as well as for enhancing the Third World's negotiating powers vis-a-vis the industrialized countries. After assessing the important results which have been obtained, they agree to expedite the calendar of meetings adopted at such a conference so the developing countries can actively participate in efforts to establish a new world order.

The presidents confirm the support of their governments for the OAS as well as their governments' adherance to principles of the OAS Charter, reaffirming the need to undertake all efforts within its framework to improve the organization's mechanisms of cooperation among the countries of the continent.

Examining the situation in Latin America, both presidents agree that the needs and aspirations of the regions constitute a priority for their diplomatic actions. With their own viewpoints on political actions on handling and solving international problems, Latin American countries should have an effective participation in decisions related to questions of international interest.

They believe that the development of flexible and effective forms of consultation and coordination within the region will be important and beneficial, if carried out on basis of equality for the purpose of positively contributing to just and egalitarian relations among states, in consonance with the universalist outlook which characterizes Latin American diplomacy. In this context, they voice their satisfaction over the fact that such mechanisms already exist between Brazil and Peru, affirming their intention of making full use of the possibilities for consultation and coordination which such mechanisms afford them.

Analyzing the work undertaken by the Latin American Economic System (LAES) during the first 5 years of operation, the Brazilian and Peruvian presidents reiterate their support for and confidence in the role that organization plays as a forum for the coordination of efforts among Latin American countries for the improvement of international economic relations and for the promotion of active cooperation among countries of the region.

Both presidents agree that the implementation of the 1980 Montevideo Treaty which created the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) will effectively contribute to realizing the continent's integrationist objectives.

The Peruvian president manifested his government's decision to support the process of subregional integration.

To that effect, the Peruvian foreign minister has recently signed a joint declaration with his Venezuelan counterpart, formulating a strategy for making it possible to hold as soon as possible a meeting of foreign ministers of the Cartagena Accord countries, to be followed by a ministerial meeting of a technical nature to evaluate and coordinate general guidelines for reactivating the process of subregional integration.

The two presidents recall the purposes of the "Act of Brasilia" of October 1979 and "Memorandum of Understanding Between Brazil and Andean countries" signed on January 1980 in Lima on the occasion of the auspicious meeting of the Brazilian foreign minister with the Andean countries' foreign ministers. They agree that those instruments constitute the basis for an effective link between Brazil and the subregion, a link which should be beneficial for the general interests of Latin American integration, for a more expeditious exchange of information among the parties involved, and for ensuring more active Latin American presence in the international arena.

The two presidents ratify their total confidence in the process of cooperation set in motion by the Amazon cooperation treaty signed on 3 July 1978, and they reaffirm their adherence to the principles of the "Declaration of Belem" signed on 24 October 1980 by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the aforementioned treaty.

They reiterate that the use and exploitation of the natural resources of their respective countries constitute a right inherent in the sovereignty of each state. Therefore, they have decided to coordinate actions to prevent any attempt at undermining, distorting or disregarding that right. They state that the exercise of that right and the preservation of the environment are inseparable objectives which are compatible with and have priority in any development plan drafted by their respective countries for the purpose of fully ensuring the exploitation of such natural resources with due regard for the socioeconomic and ecological conditions of the region.

Consequently, the two presidents also feel that a planned development of their respective territories in the Amazon region must take into account the concept of overall and integrated ecosystems and the establishment of integrated rural groups.

The president of Peru has stressed the need for an interconnection among the regions of the Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata basins through a joint system of interconnection in which the Peruvian and Brazilian highway systems will constitute the main axis of integration.

The Peruvian president stated that his government has been carrying out some projects in this regard, and that contacts have also been established with the OAS to confirm the initiative of holding a meeting in Lima in October 1981 of the countries interested in the proposal of interconnection of these basins in which the development and possibilities of that project would be studied.

The Brazilian president has received with special interest the Peruvian proposal and states that his country will participate in the proposed meeting scheduled for October in Lima.

On making an assessment of the current situation in Central America, the two presidents agreed that the complexity and scope of the crisis in that region demands broad and profound solutions, seeking the achievement of peace, creating the appropriate conditions for the development of more prosperous and stable societies and respecting the legitimate and free popular expression without any foreign intervention.

They also agreed, within the Latin American spirit of solidarity, to make the maximum effort to find just solutions to the problem and that Central American problems must not be within the context of confrontations beyond the region.

Regarding El Salvador, the two presidents expressed hope that the Salvadorans themselves will find a political solution to the crisis they are facing with broad participation of the representative democratic trends of the country, without any foreign intervention, whether direct or indirect, which may lead to the undesirable internationalization and aggravation of the conflict.

The two presidents also expressed satisfaction for having used the occasion of the meeting to exchange the notes or ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Brasilia on 16 October 1979. In this regard, they expressed their profound conviction that the implementation of that treaty--which systematizes, on a higher level, the principles which guide the Brazilian-Peruvian cooperation--will help increase and make more dynamic the bilateral relations in all aspects, for the common benefit of the two countries.

They also expressed the desire that the Brazilian-Peruvian Coordinating Commission, created through the treaty which is now established, will not only serve as a consultation and coordination forum between the two countries, but that it will also fully justify their objective of evaluating, coordinating, promoting and strengthening the process of bilateral cooperation.

The two presidents feel that the effective relationship among neighboring and friendly nations will lead to closer cooperation among them and will facilitate the achievement of common interests, based on mutual cooperation and on the adequate complementation of efforts.

In this regard they expressed their satisfaction for the happy conclusion of the talks they held to complete the agreement on highway interconnection, signed on this date, because it will make the dream of a physical interconnection through highways between Brazilian and Peruvian territories become a reality, through the cities of Assis Brazil and Inapari, in Brazil and Peru respectively, allowing the interconnection of their respective highway systems, and through them the interconnection of their capitals.

As a complement to this agreement, and taking into account that this interconnection will facilitate Brazil's access to the Pacific Ocean and Peru's access to the Atlantic Ocean, the two presidents decided to submit to the Brazilian-Peruvian coordinating commission the study of special facilities in both countries' maritime ports seeking to promote and increase trade relations between the two countries and with other countries.

On stressing the importance of establishing adequate physical infrastructure for transport and communications between their countries, the two presidents also stressed the role and significance of the interconnection of the Peruvian Marginal da Selva Highway with the Brazilian highways in the Amazon, as a decisive factor in the future for the socioeconomic development of their territories.

In the same manner, they express their satisfaction with the agreements on air interconnection achieved by Brazil and Peru at the 7th consultation meeting of aeronautics officials, which will make real the connection of the Amazon central region which is common to both, specifically the cities of Rio Branco with Puerto Maldonado, and Cruzeiro do Sul with Pucallpa, which will contribute to their socioeconomic development and will allow increased tourism between them.

On studying trade between the two countries, the two presidents have confirmed that during the past 2 years, it has experienced a considerable and permanent increase, and seeking to promote more dynamically bilateral trade, taking into account the two countries' capacity for exports, their respective requirements and convenience to make this trade more fluid, it is appropriate to adopt the suitable measures and actions, including the call for specific bilateral meetings on the subject.

In accordance with these efforts, they also express their firm decision to facilitate the promotion and trading of new products. To achieve this objective, they expressed their support for the Peruvian-Brazilian Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Sao Paulo, to which they expend greetings and desire for success on their recent organization.

They also stress the importance of organizing the first seminar on Brazilian-Peruvian economic cooperation, as a mechanism which reports on economic potentials and will facilitate the identification of areas of common interests for private business groups from the two countries, opening broad prospects for the development of new relations.

The Peruvian president stated that once the Peruvian Congress approves the law of banks, the government will authorize the establishment of a branch office of the Bank of Brazil in Lima.

The Brazilian president replied that, in return, he would authorize the opening of branch office of the Banco de la Nacio in Brazil.

The two presidents recognized that cooperation between Brazil and Peru, in all respects, makes up an instrument of economic and social development of their peoples.

Among the different varieties of cooperation, they agreed to give priority to possibilities in the energy sector, not only because of its direct impact on the development of productive potentials of the two countries but also because of its socioeconomic impact on the lives of the peoples who benefit from it. In this regard, they stressed the development achieved through the signing of the declaration of intents on cooperation in the energy sector, of the new cooperation agreement on the paceful use of nuclear energy and the cooperation agreement between ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc] and ELECTROPERU [Peruvian States Electric Power Enterprise], and also through the talks and understandings between BRASPETRO [Petrobras International, Inc] and Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency] on the possibility of signing a contract for petroleum research and exploitation on Peruvian territory. They also agree that Petrobras and Petroperu must study the possibility of supplying Peruvian petroleum to Brazil.

They also expressed their satisfaction with the conclusion of the agreements through which the Brazilian Government places at the disposal of the Peruvian Government financial credits for hydroelectric projects to be carried out by Brazilian companies.

They also agreed on stressing the fact that joint efforts in the areas of scientific and technological research will provide the necessary information for the better use and exploitation of the resources of their respective countries.

Considering that the complementation of cooperation efforts require specially trained personnel for its implementation--an indispensable requirement for its realization in an adequate manner and consistent with the respective objectives and national interests--they also expressed satisfaction for the signature of the complementary adjustment of the cultural exchange agreement on university cooperation, especially because it is designed to increase the level of professional training in sectors dealing with the set of problems in the Amazon, which is a matter of priority for their countries.

Aware of the significant accomplishments achieved through the conclusion of the different cooperation agreements signed on this date, the two presidents see in the industrial complementation program a more developed form of cooperation in which efforts and objectives of common interest work together. Consequently, they expressed hope that the cooperation between SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] and SIDERPERU [Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise], signed on this date, will be an example to be followed in other areas of interest for the two countries to begin contacts and dialogues which would allow the realization of these new forms of relations.

Taking into consideration the special conditions of Brazil and Peru as neighboring countries of the Amazon region, the two presidents reaffirm their decision to vigorously stimulate the traditional and old bilateral cooperation between Brazil and Peru in the Amazon.

The two presidents agreed on stressing the importance they give to the preservation of native communities of the Amazon, of their cultural values and to the development of their communities as well as their right to be integrated in the national society, expressing the intention to make the necessary efforts to achieve these objectives.

The two presidents reaffirmed the need to grant special importance to the development and promotion of tourism reciprocally, as fundamental basis to strengthen relations between their peoples.

The two presidents see with satisfaction the possibilities of cooperation in the field of professional industrial training through the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service [SENAI] of Brazil and the National Service for Industrial Work Training [SENATI] of Peru. For this purpose they ordered the beginning of studies to establish a technical cooperation program between those institutions.

President Figueiredo expressed his profound satisfaction for the cordial treatment with which he, his wife and retinue were honored during their stay in Peru. He extended an invitation to President Belaunde Terry and his wife to make an official visit to Brazil. The Peruvian president accepted the invitation with pleasure.

ARGENTINE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT ISSUED

PY022204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0021 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Today, after maintaining that Argentina is the victim of a "crisis of authority" evidenced both in the economic and social fields, the Catholic Church made an ardent appeal for national reconciliation through the return to the rule of law, justice and the full state of law.

In the document entitled "Church and National Community," released this afternoon during a news conference, the Argentine Episcopal Conference (CEA) states that "reconciliation is based on charity and is exercised in freedom but that it can only last if it is built on justice."

The document approved during the 42d CEA assembly last May points out that in the economic field "our people are facing increasingly greater difficulties to meet their vital needs such as eating, a worthy home to live in, health and education." It also refers to the "distressing situation of the relatives of missing persons" and to "those persons under arrest who have not been tried or those still under arrest after having served their sentences at the disposal of the Executive Branch for an indefinite period of time."

The bishops add that "having stated this does not mean we have forgotten the grief of the victims of terrorism and subversion."

The document, addressed to all Argentines of good will," was released by Cardinal Raul Primatesta, president of the CEA and archbishop of Cordoba; Msrg Vicente Zazpe, archbishop of Santa Fe; and Msrg Jorge Lopez, archbishop of Corrientes.

The 74-page document, the longest ever issued by the Argentine bishops, is divided in three chapters; "Our History," "Doctrinal Bases," and "Guidelines for Pastoral Actions."

The CEA document begins by pointing out its hope that "our reflections will serve for a dialogue with our fellow citizens" and that it is "also addressed to the representatives and those responsible for the country's institutional life, with whom we have held meetings and talks which have been broad, frank, understanding, but with a religious freedom."

The bishops then state: "We offer those responsible for the political and social life our loyal and unselfish cooperation in the great causes which affect the nation's life: justice, the people's rights, overall well-being, peace and participation in every field which concerns the citizenry."

In the first chapter the bishops point out that "our historical process will strengthen the democratic and participatory political values which definitely become a characteristic of our nationality" and that it was possible to get most of our people interested in having a political participation in the future of the nation "during the first stage of Argentine history."

Referring to the "negative factors and problems" of Argentine history, they point out that "the great problem which persists is that the political, socioeconomic and educational structures do not take our distinctive characteristics into account."

The document continues to state that "unfortunately each sector has frequently emphasized the values it represents and the interests it defends without taking those of other sectors into account. This is what makes political dialogue in our history difficult."

The bishops advocate the "acknowledgment of the mistakes characteristic of all Argentines" as a means to overcome "this situation of not wishing to forgive each other" and maintain that the country "cannot be simply divided into good and bad, just and corrupt, patriots and the unpatriotic."

It points out that "we do not want to deny the fact that the roots of the critical situation which the country is experiencing is affected by a very serious ethical problem."

After recalling that "violence is not alien to our history," it points that "the guerrilla's violence dressed our country in mourning: It inflicted too many wounds and their consequences will still remain in the nation's body."

Still referring to the guerrilla's violence, the document points out that it is "essential to determine which were the internal and external factors which promoted it in order to avoid its reappearance with its consequent number of deaths, abuses and injustices."

The documents also point out "that it is also necessary to distinguish between the justification of the struggle against the guerrillas and the methods used in this struggle" and adds that "illegal repression also has dressed our fatherland in mourning."

It states that "although human rights may be restricted in cases of emergency they, never expire and it is the task of the authorities, recognizing the bases of every right, to make every possible effort to fully enforce them once again."

In its document the CEA warns that "we can no longer plan and carry out the future of our fatherland by believing that time will lead to forgetfulness and will cure all problems."

The bishops then make an "urgent" appeal for "Argentine reconciliation."

The "Church and National Community" document points out that Argentine reconciliation should "be based on truth, justice and freedom, impregnated with compassion and love." For this "it is necessary to accept a state of law, which the country swore to adopt more than a century ago, within a federal and representative republic."

The document points out that "Argentina has not had a stable constitutional government for almost 50 years." It adds that "some people believe that the disagreement which separated federalists from unitarians still prevails today; others who have no confidence in democracy believe that only autocratic governments, headed by enlightened elites, the armed forces, or a leader of the proletariat, are a solution to instability."

The document maintains that "what seems clear is that Argentina is the victim of a crisis of authority, a crisis of a state of law because there is no will to be subject to the ruling of just law and to the legitimate constituted authority, perhaps because authority has been uprooted from its ultimate origin, that of God."

It points out that "it has been forgotten that law should be obeyed by everyone in the same way, that is, those who hold political, economic, military, social power as well as those who hold none."

It states that "since reconciliation stems from charity and also from freedom, the latter must be reinstated in full as a right of the citizens." It says that "thus, the fruitful dialogue between the various sectors of the fatherland will lead to a coexistence model capable of respecting our culture."

It adds that "reconciliation is based on charity and is exercised within the framework of freedom, but it will be lasting only if it is built on justice; it is certainly being affected by certain problems which are currently besieging our people."

Among these problems the document mentions:

--"At the economic level our people are encountering constantly increasing difficulties to fulfill their vital needs such as: food, decent housing, health, education.

--"It is worrisome to see how mass communications media sometimes question the most deep-rooted values of our cultural identity (family, respect for life, honesty and responsibility toward our work, etc).

--"Special attention is given to the anguish of relatives of missing persons, which we have already echoed in our document dated May 1977, and which we must reiterate once again. Equal concern is also awakened by the status of those still imprisoned without trial or after having served their prison terms, indefinitely at the disposal of the national Executive Branch. This does not mean that we forgot the grief of those who have fallen victims of terrorism and subversion. To them we wish to convey our words of consolation and understanding."

In the second chapter entitled "Doctrinal Bases," the church document emphasizes that "no system can be established without taking man into account" and that "man cannot be reduced to a purely material dimension."

After stating that "justice alone is not enough to rule the community's behavior," it calls on Argentines to "work hard in order to establish universal fraternity, the indispensable base for an authentic justice and a condition for lasting peace." It warns that "the nation which abandons or weakens the family is harming itself."

It then states that "although it is true that Argentine law is against divorce and punishes abortion, in practice our family suffers the tremendous impact of our society" and that "we are aware of the uncertainty which the current economic situation causes the Argentine family."

Referring to intermediate sectors, such as the municipalities, neighborhood associations, political parties and other social, cultural and sports institutions, the church asks whether they carry out the duties for which they were created. It therefore proposes that a "sincere review" be carried out in order to achieve the "true identity and functions of each of them within the context of the large Argentine framework."

Later it states that "the society that has politically organized itself into a state should rule its conduct by natural laws and positive laws, constitutional law and other laws that it drafts and approves. These laws must try and achieve the common welfare." It recalls that "all citizens must carefully obey the law and authority, on its part, should enforce the law without being arbitrary."

"A society demonstrates its vigor when it maintains itself within the framework of the law and when it does not interrupt the continuity of its authorities through unjust revolutionary interventions. Although there can be just revolutions, it is necessary to insist on the fact that a society should grow normally without that type of intervention, which, because there are measures of force that do not have normal controls exercised by authority, can lead to injustices as serious as the ones being fought against," it adds.

The document "The Church and the National Community" then warns that the proclaimed principle of the state's supportive role cannot be invoked only to apply it concerning one of its functions." It emphasizes that "it must be applied by seeking a balance in the complementation of its two functions: that which obliges the state to intervene with its assistance and that which prohibits it from doing so and thus invading private activities.

"Neither," it adds, "must it be applied only in the economic sector; the principle (that of the state's supportive role) can be applied in all the spheres of the community: cultural, social, economic."

Further on it mentions that in order to reestablish democracy in Argentina, the following "particular prerequisites" are necessary:

"All citizens must feel the responsibility of being participants and creators of their own destiny as a nation. This implies the need to avoid unjust disqualifications, the arbitrary proscription of groups or parties and political stipulations of various types that distort the free expression of the citizen.

"The majority has the right to govern and decide the nation's political course and the minority, or minorities, have the right to dissent regarding that course and to propose alternative courses.

"The separation and equilibrium of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches written into the constitution must be permanently and effectively enforced.

"The political parties cannot just become mere electoral enterprises whose objectives disappear the day after elections have been held. They must be schools of civic education and of political clarification and they must practice an internal democracy that will permit the confrontation of ideas and the renewal of the leadership cadres.

"Opposition and dissent must be constructive.

"Republican democracy demands a periodicity for public mandates, total publicity regarding government actions and a guaranteed respect for the freedom of expression."

The document of the Argentine bishops warns that "A healthy democracy must avoid these pitfalls: anarchy, totalitarianism, abuse of power, demagogery, authoritarianism," and reiterates that "there can be no true and stable democracy without social justice."

It adds: "No democracy is possible without a loyal convergence of desires and interests among all the political sectors in order to make common, factional and personal well-being possible; seeking a formula for coexistence and development of pluralism within the framework of unity of basic objectives."

It also warns that "there can be no stable democracy without a healthy economic and fair distribution of wealth. Freedom and other rights inherent to every democracy imply the responsibility and the duty of doing one's best in the common task of building a just fatherland."

The document makes it clear that "the so-called 'dirty war' theory cannot be used to do away with essential ethical principles which compel us to give a minimum of respect to all men, enemies included."

It adds: "Those responsible for the noble authority of the state cannot make use of the same irrational methods employed by subversive violence, allowing themselves to be trapped, in fact, by the practice or the theory of the ideology of violence."

It points out that "the state of exception or emergency is transitory by nature and cannot be extended indefinitely, otherwise it will cease to be a state of emergency, and exception, and will become an institution."

The Argentine bishops go on to request that "the economy be placed at the service of man" because "man works for himself and for society as well, thus the latter owes him a fair salary, the necessary resting period, respect for family duties, and an honorable treatment for himself and his toil."

The document then warns that "centralization and monopolization of the market in the hands of a few large enterprises frequently harms salaries, prices and interest rates; and when any of these enterprises closes down this has severe social effects." It emphasizes that "the so-called multinational enterprises frequently become veritable power structures, stronger, perhaps, than the actual governments."

The document then goes on to discuss education and culture and states that "the family is primarily responsible for education."

It adds: "The right which all men have to education includes the right which every man has to be educated in all aspects." It stresses that the monopoly on education exercised by the state "runs the risk of coming up with an impoverished official education and restricts the legitimate right which parents have to choose their children's education."

The final chapter entitled "Guidelines for Action" states that Argentina "needs a better awareness of its own identity within the Latin American framework and at the same time it requires a great degree of flexibility in order to adjust itself to the healthy aspects of the world development." For this "our fatherland requires an in-depth doctrinal and moral training and a decided and unselfish participation of all."

It reaffirms that "the times we are living through need generous men and women capable of doing their best for the fatherland."

Among its final considerations the church recommends the "national community, which has delayed its development, to draw upon its vital forces and reorganize itself."

The document concludes by saying that "we Argentines must go beyond justice through solidarity and love; we urgently need to attain that superior stage of love which is forgiveness. Should we build upon these pillars of truth, justice and love, we can rest assured that we shall achieve the much desired and needed reconciliation and Argentina will become a place of authentic freedom for all its children."

Archbishop Primatesta Comments

PY022242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1344 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Cardinal Raul Primatesta, the archbishop of Cordoba, said this afternoon, when he released the 74-page document of the Argentine Episcopal Conference, that the ups and downs that the country has been experiencing for many years cannot be attributed to any one sector of the community; neither to the government alone, nor to those who are governed.

During the course of a news conference, while trying to clarify the issue, the high-ranking prelate asserted that while we do not have the courage to acknowledge our own deficiencies and while we do not have the seriousness to point out the values that we may not have taken appropriate advantage of, it will not be possible to get Argentina out of a crisis. It is a crisis which is now more than ever closer to total crystallization than a situation that can be considered transitory and in which solutions can be sought for today and for the hunger of tomorrow.

Primatesta, who after asserting that the document is in line with the people's thinking, said that there has not been a stable constitutional government for the past 50 years.

Some people even believe that the disagreements that separated the federalists and the unitarians still exist today. There are others who, distrusting democracy, believe that all governments are autocratic, exercized by an enlightened elite, by the armed forces, a leader of the proletariat.

"But what seems to be clear," he continued, "is that Argentina is suffering a crisis of authority, a crisis of the state of law, because there is no willingness to submit to the authority of the supreme law, the authority that has been legitimately constituted. This may be because authority has been uprooted from its ultimate origin."

He then asserted that the document has a unity in its development and contents, in such a way that none of its sections can be isolated and thus presented as the doctrine of the episcopate as though it were questioning society or making demands on it or any of its sectors. The document as a whole yes, in partial format no.

After referring to the document's three sections--history, fundamentals of the doctrine and guidelines--he indicated that the first section is not intended as a historical treatise, nor is it drafting the history of the fatherland, but it touches on its highlights and it points out general tendencies that influence our overall situation.

"The church is a part of the national community;" he added, "it has the capability of operating on matters pertaining to the common welfare.

"In view of its mission, it has the obligation to do so. But it does so from its own viewpoint, from the religious viewpoint. The church is not going to zero in on technical topics of a sociological, economic or political nature. But it is going to impart the principles of religion, faith and reason."

OFFICIAL SAYS RENEWED TRADE WITH CUBA POSSIBLE

PY070251 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Cordoba--The under secretary of foreign trade and regional integration, Jorge Caminotti, admitted here yesterday that "there is a 90-percent chance of renewing nontraditional exports to Cuba." "Specifically," he said, "Ford has just about concluded talks concerning the export of trucks, and various enterprises are going to firm up operations for the sale of intermediate technology products."

At the same time he emphasized that the value of the dollar on the market "is sufficient for exports and it makes national products competitive."

The official also said that the process of recovery of foreign markets "is rapid, but in any event the concrete effects will begin to be seen in a general manner in about 9 months."

BITTEL SAYS PERON RELEASE REDRESSES INJUSTICE

PY070257 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party (PJ), commented here on the release of former President Maria Martinez de Peron: "Although it is a contribution to national pacification, it is not an act of justice but a redress of an injustice."

Bittel, former governor of Chaco Province, who arrived in Buenos Aires 2 hours after the former president was released, emphasized to reporters that Mrs Peron "is the PJ president."

In conclusion Bittel said: "She is the only president of the party and the disqualifications (to hold political or public office) were ordered by judges who were not sworn in before the constitution, but swore for the statute of this military process."

CGT LEADERS ARRESTED IN CORDOBA PROVINCE

PY061716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Cordoba, 5 Jul (TELAM)--The four union leaders of the National Secretariat of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), who were arrested last night in Rio Ceballos with eight other union leaders for participating in an unauthorized labor meeting, are still being held.

The leaders in question are Osvaldo Borda (rubber workers), Manuel Diz Rey (sales representatives), Pedro Zabelletti (painters), and Horacio Alonso (court workers). Police sources have reported that there is nothing new concerning their release and it is possible that some information to that effect could be obtained in the afternoon.

The abovementioned leaders were arrested during a labor meeting at the summer resort owned by the painters union in Rio Ceballos, 35 km north of this capital. The meeting had been scheduled for Friday at the Cordoba beer workers headquarters, but it had been forbidden by the police. However, the union leaders told the press that the meeting would still take place in Rio Ceballos instead.

The police broke up the meeting and arrested the aforementioned leaders along with Miguel Angel Correa, Cordoba CGT branch secretary; Manuel Ferreyra, Lucio Jarab, N. Rossi and A. Aldescoa, members of the Secretariat of the CGT regional branch; and Alejo Simo, Carlos Esperanza and another unidentified person, who belong to the Peronist workers bloc. The local people were released before midnight while the Buenos Aires leaders are still being held at police headquarters.

A journalist and a photographer of the newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR were also arrested during the police raid, but released 2 hours later.

According to the statement they made shortly before their arrest, the purpose of the visit the CGT leaders paid to Cordoba was to implement the CGT's objective of holding plenary meetings in each and every one of the provinces.

Leader Diz Rey said they had confirmed that in Cordoba the workers are favorably disposed toward supporting the organization of the national day of protest.

He added that the first organizational stage is that of mobilization, which is done through contacts with rural CGT regional branches.

JUNTA OF COMMANDERS IN PERMANENT SESSION

PY071518 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Jul (AFP)--Aeronautics Minister Waldo Bernal Pereira has stated in Santa Cruz, in the eastern part of the country, that the junta of Bolivian commanders is in permanent session studying the current situation in the country, and that any decision will be made at the level of the commanders.

In answering a question on the presidential succession, Bernal, who is also a member of the military junta, stated that several factors--military, economic and social--are being taken into account in making this study.

Bernal stated that the aspects which have an influence on the country's political life within the objectives of the national reconstruction process are very important.

We added that any important decision will be announced to the whole nation and stated that the consensus of the junta of commanders will lead to a final decision.

Regarding the possibility that he himself may be the successor of Garcia Meza, General Bernal indicated that it is not appropriate to talk about individuals because it could lead to misinterpretations, which has happened before.

He said that several officials have appeared in the press with ready made government programs as if they were mounting a presidential succession campaign, in direct reference to remarks made by Cayoja and Anez before their aborted institutional coup.

This has to be handled with the appropriate reservation, he said, so the decision may be made in due time.

There is complete unity among the air force institutions, a fact confirmed during a recent visit through the country, he added.

He finally stated that several aircraft have been purchased and that the military force must be strengthened, as indicated before by President Garcia Meza.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

PY051912 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The establishment of relations with all the countries of the world is in keeping with the principles of the Bolivian foreign policy, stated Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya. This was in answer to journalists questions on the possibility of Bolivia establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC.

[Begin Rolon Anaya recording] We have constantly maintained that it is a principle of Bolivian foreign policy to maintain relations with all the countries of the world, even those which have been excluded or are in conflict.

Bolivia maintains relations with Taiwan, which have led to reciprocal cooperation. We have always established relations with those countries which have simultaneously agreed to do so, such as the case of the FRG and the GDR. [end recording]

The foreign minister stated that the Bolivian Government still has not considered the details for the possible establishment of relations with the PRC thoroughly.

[Begin Rolon Anaya recording] To tell the truth, this case has not been analyzed thoroughly in accordance with the basic principles for updating our foreign policy which we have already made public. [end recording]

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER ON NAZI PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY072019 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jul 81 p 16

[Excerpts] The paramilitary groups which helped Gen Luis Garcia Meza to violently take over the government on 17 July 1980 continued being active in the country despite open charges that common criminals, assassins, drug traffickers and Nazis were present in their ranks.

A few moments ago, General Garcia Meza praised those groups considered to be "patriotic" by the government, with the qualifying remark, however, that those groups must be controlled. A few days before the president spoke there had been a case of "abuse:" Simply because a waiter in a Santa Cruz bar refused to sell him beer because of an official prohibition, a member of a paramilitary group pulled out his pistol and shot the waiter at point-blank range.

A functionary of the Garcia Meza administration said tongue-in-cheek--although perhaps reflecting the thinking of the current Bolivian Government--that "the paramilitary groups are like the death squads in Brazil. They pose a problem. They are wrong, but deep down they mean well: the death squads because they set out to kill bandits and the Bolivian paramilitary groups because they intend to kill communists."

Bolivian politicians are always saying that well-known criminals connected with drug trafficking are members of those groups. What became obvious lately is the connection of such paramilitary groups with neo-Nazi organizations such as the Bridegrooms of Death, members of which were arrested in April by Mato Grosso federal police for possession of arms and cocaine.

Since the end of World War II, Bolivia has been a haven for Nazis, some of them war criminals such as Klaus Barbie, who was Gestapo chief in Lyon and now lives freely in Cochabamba. The French Government requested his extradition in 1975, but the request was turned down.

Throughout these years, the Nazis have had influence and even power in Bolivia, where they even managed to recruit youngsters, always in the hope of reviving their movement. There have been indications lately that such Nazis have become connected with the narcotics traffic as a way to obtain money and arms.

It is not a secret in Bolivia that some Nazi sympathizers can be found in the armed forces. General Echeverria, who was commander of the army unit in Santa Cruz last year, was wont to wear a swastika on his cap.

SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITIES RESUME ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

PY030220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Jul (TELAM)--After almost 1 year, the main schools of the Greater University of San Andres (UMSA), the largest of the country, resumed their academic activities today.

The schools of technology, architecture and arts started their activities 1 week ago, and according to high-ranking university officials, the other university schools of this city followed suit today.

NUCLEAR PROJECT HALTS FOR LACK OF RESOURCES

PY062102 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jul 81 p 5

[From the Campinas branch office]

[Excerpts] Due to lack of resources, the project of controlled nuclear fusion developed by the Plasma Group of Physics Institute of the Campinas State University has practically stopped. An important material of great importance for the continuation and development of the research, worth an estimated 20 million cruzeiros, had been packed in a box for 3 years, and has probably deteriorated. Moreover, the money budgeted for the construction of the new laboratory where the equipment must be installed ran out last month and the researchers themselves, to avoid wasting a longer period of time, are setting up the electrical and hydraulic installations.

The UNICAMP [University of Campinas] project, which seeks to reach a national technical capacity to make feasible in the future the construction of fusion reactors--which would generate the same energy existing in the stars--has been delayed for 2 years, according to Ricardo Galvao, deputy coordinator of the Plasma Group. According to Galvao, the theory alone has progressed with the instruments at hand, as far as small experimental machines are concerned, with the use of funds and, many times, with the money of the technicians themselves.

The continuation of the project--developed by 8 researchers and 15 technicians--now depends on the release of 100 million cruzeiros demanded by FINEP [Funding Authority for Studies and Projects], an organization which finances projects and research dependent on the federal government, Galvao stated.

With the installation of the machine, of the Theta-Pinch type, called Tupa, purchased at the beginning of 1976 from the U.S. Maxwell Laboratory, the researchers will be able to reach a more advanced stage in fusion energy research, since the practical work has been limited to instruments of 2,000 MW, while the new equipment has a power of 55,000 MW.

The UNICAMP researchers have succeeded in building equipment which produces plasma of up to 5 million degrees centigrade, a temperature higher than that existing on the surface of the sun. However, to obtain the fusion of atoms, it is necessary to reach 100 million degrees centigrade; and the UNICAMP hopes to obtain in the laboratory, within the next few years, 60 million degrees centigrade--the ignition point to obtain nuclear fusion. The equipment which is packed in the box at the university could supply 20 million degrees centigrade, that is, 1/3 of the necessary temperature for beginning the process of fusion of atoms.

PURCHASE OF MORE SOVIET PRODUCTS RECOMMENDED

PY061821 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 18

[Text] Itamaraty and the Planning Ministry have recommended that the Brazilian businessmen who will accompany Minister Delfim Neto to Moscow from 13 to 15 July try to purchase more Soviet products within the imports program of each enterprise.

This measure seeks to even up the Brazilian trade balance with the Soviet Union (favorable to Brazil throughout the 1970's), "since this imbalance is still one of the main obstacles in increasing Brazilian exports to that market," according to a document prepared by the Foreign Ministry. Planning Minister Neto will go to Moscow to negotiate a new trade agreement with the Soviets in an attempt to increase exports of Brazilian manufactured products.

The Itamaraty document was distributed yesterday to 86 businessmen (of the 110 who have registered to go to Moscow), who answered a government invitation to a preliminary meeting to organize the working meeting of the businessmen within the framework of the visit. The meeting was held at the building of the National Confederation of Industries (CNI).

A second meeting between the government and Brazilian businessmen will take place on 12 July in Moscow on the eve of Minister Neto's arrival.

A second government recommendation to the businessmen is that in the contacts with large Soviet state enterprises which coordinate foreign trade, they propose joint operations to sell capital goods in third countries, rendering consultation services and services in the civil works sector.

Itamaraty representative Rubens Barboza and Planning Ministry representative Jose Botafogo Goncalves, who coordinated the meeting, stressed the "exploratory" aspect of the business delegation which is going to Moscow. These businessmen will have a program different from that of Neto, holding meetings with representatives of Soviet state enterprises and forming groups and subgroups according to the interests of each party.

At the end of the meeting between Brazilian businessmen and Soviet state enterprise representatives, a document will be issued to serve as guidelines to prevent the trip from "falling into a vacuum," according to Botafogo Goncalves, Neto's adviser on international affairs.

WORKERS TO STRIKE OVER FORD DO BRASIL LAYOFFS

Ford Dismisses 700 Workers

PY070321 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Contending the need to adjust its production to the market's sales level, Ford do Brasil yesterday dismissed 700 workers from its units of Sao Bernardo do Campo, Ipiranga, Osasco and Taubate. Four hundred workers were dismissed from the Ford factories located in the ABC [the Sao Paulo industrial belt] region alone and the other 300 from factories located in other areas.

Strike Called Over Layoffs

PY070327 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] A new strike of Brazilian workers, this time to protest the growing number of dismissals, will be widely covered by the newspapers tomorrow.

In meetings held this morning and this afternoon in front of the gates of the Ford enterprise, nearly 9,000 workers decided to go on strike until their dismissed fellow workers are reinstated.

CNI OFFICIAL MURDERED AT HOME IN SANTIAGO

PY061906 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] (?Extremists) have killed an official of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] in the front yard of his house. Police sources have identified the victim as Army Sgt Maj Carlos Humberto Tapia Barraza (ret), 64.

The incident occurred when the security official was warming up the engine of his vehicle which was located in front of his house at 5085 (Ancoa) St, (Villa la Union), in the sector of bus stop 7 1/2 on Vicuan MacKenna Ave. Four individuals arrived; three got out of the vehicle, while the fourth individual remained behind the wheel. After approaching within a few meters, the individuals drew guns and shot the CNI official at close range. He held a job in the Diago Portales Building.

Tapia Barraza died almost instantly from the wounds he received--at least eight. The individuals then grabbed a briefcase the official had with him and his service weapon, and then fled.

A few minutes later, after a police operation in the southeastern sector of the capital, the stationwagon [last word in English] the unknown individuals presumably used to carry out the attack was found. It is a blue vehicle with licence plate No HVH649, of Santiago, in which some subversive equipment was found. The stationwagon was found abandoned in front of a house located at 465 (Cristobal Deeerazo) St in the municipality of San Miguel.

Police experts and security personnel are carrying out the investigations to obtain clues to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators.

FINANCIAL MEASURES ISSUED BY CENTRAL BANK

PY071543 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Chilean Central Bank has agreed to expedite the inflow of foreign capital and to increase the flexibility of bank and financial enterprise mechanisms aimed at overcoming short-term shortages of funds.

The Central Bank has issued two communiques clarifying the aims of two resolutions issued by its executive board and published in the Official Gazette, which at first only the experts understood.

The first of the measures is aimed at expediting the inflow of foreign capital. To date the banks could grant foreign loans only in local currency, but now they will be able to seek other ways to attack foreign capital, such as clearing deposits [liquidacion de depositos] and other means to receive fixed-term capital.

The other measure is aimed at increasing the flexibility of operations of banks and finacial companies, enabling them to resolve a permanent line of credit extended by the Central Bank which can be used as an automatic adjustment mechanism for short-term difficulties. The idea is to improve the operation of this system. This system, called rediscount, is one of the few instruments through which the Central Bank can intervene in the monetary market. However, it is used only to resolve short-term shortages of funds.

NEW PRESIDENT TO BE DESIGNATED IN AUGUST

PY061715 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Jul (TELAM)--According to reliable sources cited today by the newspaper LA MANANA, the Council of the Nation in the first half of August 1981 will designate the new president of the republic who must assume office on 1 September at the end of the constitutional government of current President Aparicio Mendez.

The newspaper adds that the report published by an unidentified weekly is absolutely groundless. The weekly published as presidential candidates the names of Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez (ret), Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi, Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles, Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero and Council of the Nation members Hamlet Reyes, Federico Garcia Capurro and Dr Enrique Frigerio.

It concludes that once the new president assumes the Presidency of the Republic, the problems related to the statute regulating the activity of political parties--currently forbidden--and the preparation of a new constitution will be studied.

ECONOMY MINISTER ARISMENDI ON ARGENTINE ECONOMY

PY030202 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1506 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Jul (TELAM)--According to Uruguayan Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arismendi, "the economic instability currently prevailing in Argentina will be assuredly overcome because this nation has a powerful economy and natural resources.'

The Uruguayan minister stated at a news conference that "Argentina will recover economically and Uruguay will benefit from it. Argentina's problems are temporary and transitory, but we cannot react to what other countries do because Uruguay's economic opening has yielded, among other things, an independent policy," he said.

He concluded by stating that "our country's attitude toward Argentina's economic policy is to give close attention to developments. Being a small country with a small economy as compared to two large countries like Argentina and Brazil, Uruguay needs two friends and economically powerful neighbors to make good deals with them."

According to Mario Aisemberg, chairman of the exporters union, Argentina's recent economic status quo is not favorable to Uruguayan exporters. Aisemberg said that serious difficulties are already being faced by Uruguayan exporters "who are now hampered by the recent rule that foreign purchases will be paid within 180 days and not in cash, as in the past."

According to sources close to Uruguayan banking circles, Argentina's exchange situation has prompted the inflow of Argentine capital. The sources estimated that $76,914,000 was placed in time deposits last week.

Argentine citizens have purchased between $40 and $60 million and several million Uruguayan pesos are to be sold on the Argentine market.

TECHNOLOGY TO BE IMPORTED FOR NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PA072310 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico's entrance into the nuclear era represents a big technological advance, said Dr (Dalmao Costa Alonso), director of the National Institute for Nuclear Research, who added that the Nuclear Electrical program is being outlined in accordance with Mexico's aspirations for independence and self-sufficiency in energy. The first step is to import foreign technology which, once effectively assimilated, will make it possible to go on to the phase of national technological solutions.

SOVIET PETROLEUM MINISTER ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY

FL061330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] USSR Minister of the Gas Industry R.D. Margulov [title as heard] has arrived in Mexico for meetings with officials in that country. On his arrival in Mexico City, Minister Margulov stated that Mexican Petroleum has made great progress in the field of energy, above all in the last few years. The Soviet official voiced the opinion that Mexico and the Soviet Union have much in common in their achievements and that the two nations are similar in many aspects. He reported that he will have a meeting with Pemex Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma and other Mexican public administration officials.

BRAZIL, JAPAN TO CONTINUE BUYING CRUDE OIL

PA072025 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] According to Francisco (Chacas) Coello, adviser at the Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry, his country will not reduce its purchases of Mexican crude oil and is considering instead the possibility of buying up to 70,000 barrels per day.

(Chacas) Coello arrived here to prepare the meeting that high-ranking Mexican and Brazilian energy authorities will hold to continue the mixed agreement on this subject that the two countries signed after President Lopez Portillo visited Brazil.

Meanwhile, unlike other countries, Japan is still interested in considerably increasing the volume of its oil purchases from Mexico, even though the negotiation is being conducted by special companies from both countries instead of by their governments at the official level.

The above statement was made by Nobuo Matsunaga, the Japanese ambassador in Mexico. Matsunaga dismissed the possibility that the meeting of chiefs of state promoted by President Lopez Portillo might fail. The entire world expects the event to succeed for the good of mankind, he said.

OFFICIAL NEWS CONFERENCE ON ILV'S EXPULSION

PA071549 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Adan Urena]

[Text] Without making any statement linking the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] to the CIA, the Ministry of Government and Justice held a news conference in which it demonstrated radio-communications equipment that the ILV had been using clandestinely for purposes as yet unknown to the local and foreign press.

Present at the news conference were Oscar Vargas Velarde, director of immigration; Rafael Ayala, director of social communications media; and Jorge Batista, national telecommunications adviser. They are all officials of the Ministry of Government and Justice. After explaining in detail the reasons for the expulsion of the ILV staff from the country, the officials answered questions from newsmen about alleged links between the ILV and the CIA, but gave no specific answers.

Vargas said all members of the ILV staff had been given until 6 July to leave the country. He said this was like any other case of aliens without proper papers. Ayala presented a copy of the ILV's contract with the Education Ministry, which expired 2 years ago. Batista discussed the operation that had been carried out to detect the clandestine use of radio equipment in Darien Province and in the ILV headquarters in Las Cumbres, here in the capital.

The following are the North Americans who will have to leave the country: Martha Anderson, Timothy Anstice, Melquiades and Frances Arosemena, James and Carol Barkley, Ronald and Kathy Binder, Caroline Fisher, Keith and Wilma Forster, Judith Gunn, Robert and Mary Gunn, Carol Heinze, Gordon and Shirley Kooistra and Carol Koontz.

Among the confiscated equipment were four Stoner radios with antennas and a wooden battery case, one Sears Pioneer radio, two HW-18 Heathkit SSB radios, one 270B Swan Gygnet radio, other equipment and even a teletype machine to be used with ham radio equipment. According to the Government Ministry report, the operation was carried out without incident.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Victoriano Paredes, Richard Jacobs and Luis Ernesto Ordonez Castillo have been appointed ambassadors to our country from the Phillipines, Grenada and Colombia, respectively. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81 PA]

NEW INFORMATION OFFICIAL--Minister of the Presidency Ricardo Rodriguez today reported that Lorenzo Sanchez Galan, director of Radio Nacional, has been appointed information chief of the Presidency. He replaces Boris Moreno, who has been appointed private secretary to President Aristides Royo. Sanchez Galan continues to be director of the state radio broadcasting system. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Jul 81 PA]

NEW CONEP MEMBERS--At a meeting yesterday, the National Council of Private Enterprise swore in two news business organizations as members. They are the Panamanian Association of the Tuna Industry and the Panamanian Chamber of Insurance Companies. There are now 17 members in the council. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Jul 81 PA]

COSTA RICA

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT ALFARO ARRIVES IN MEXICO

FL031550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (NOTIMEX)--Miguel Alfaro, second vice president of Costa Rica, asserted today that Mexico and Venezuela have proven their solidarity with Latin America through the cooperation they are giving to the Central American region in the petroleum sector.

Upon arriving in Mexico, the Costa Rican official said that the struggle of the hegemonic nations in Central America has become more bitter but that the solidarity of the two above-mentioned nations is a counterweight in search of equilibrium.

Jose Miguel Alfaro stated at the Metropolitan Airport that both the Caribbean and the Central American regions have become important in the last few years and are now a zone of international tension.

The Costa Rican vice president underscored that Central America is facing a challenge in the 1980's, namely the search for formulas permitting a self-sustained development.

He said that the Latin American countries can show their ideological, through a form of coexistence. It is necessary that they forget the aspirations and divisiveness to which they have always fallen victims and which have caused much damage.

He praised the Mexican position of defending its sovereignty, as President Jose Lopez Portillo has done, and of bravely pursuing the search for a new international economic order.

6 ARRESTED IN PLAN TO SEIZE GUATEMALAN EMBASSY

PA061855 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Civil Guard command post in Liberia received a report on Saturday that several guerrillas would be entering Costa Rica. Based on that tip, the Civil Guard, under the command of Maj Alexis Quiroz Elizondo, was able to capture three Sandinist youths and an alleged Mexican on the Cabalcete Bridge in Penas Blancas. The guerrillas were ready to board a bus to Liberia and to travel from there to San Jose, where they were supposed to seize the Guatemalan Embassy while it was fully staffed. Two other guerrillas managed to escape, presumably returning to Nicaraguan territory.

After seizing two M-23 machineguns and documents carried by the group which explained the operation and listed the demands to be made to the Guatemalan Government, the civil guard sent the arrested guerrillas to the command post in Liberia. Quiroz said the arms were carried by the commander of the group.

The three women are officers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Mexican belongs to the Che Guevara commando group of Guatemala. One of the women is Catalina Noguera Garcia. She is pregnant and is a sister of FSLN commander Elias. The others are Mireya Danza Moreira and (Sosa) Matilde Mejia Alegria. The head of the group identified himself as Jonathan Riverson Castillo of the Che Guevara command of Guatemala. He said he is Mexican, but was carrying a Salvadoran passport.

Riverson told Quiroz that two other men were supposed to participate in the operation against the Guatemalan diplomats but had to stay in Honduras because they suffered a mishap. The guerrillas were prepared to encounter trouble and knew what they had to do in case of arrest. Making contradictory statements, Riverson denied any Sandinists were involved in the operation. The group claimed to be on vacation and said it wanted to visit Liberia and then San Jose.

According to Riverson's statements and the documents seized by the Civil Guard, the operation was to last 3 days and coincide with the alleged vacation of the three Sandinist women. Riverson said he was to brief his group about the operation on Sunday and the embassy was to be seized Monday. All diplomats were to be taken hostage, including Ambassador Francisca Fernandez.

The Costa Rican police and the public were to be told to stay 200 meters away from the embassy. According to the list of demands seized by the Civil Guard in Liberia, the Guatemalan Government was to be required to release political prisoners. The hostages were to be killed if the Guatemalan Government did not comply with the group's demands in 3 days.

Riverson was taken yesterday from Liberia to San Jose, where he was placed at the disposal of the Security Ministry. Meanwhile, the three Sandinist women are being held at the command post in Liberia.

Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides will hold a news conference today at 1500 to give details about the arrest of the four guerrillas.

OIJ TO CREATE DATA BANK ON EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS

PA022037 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Spokesmen of the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) said today that there is some confusion regarding an OIJ group in charge of investigating so-called terrorist activities.

The OIJ has not created an antiterrorist group or department. Rather, a group of officials has been selected to analyze, evaluate and classify information and create a data bank on the documents, evidence and people connected with extremist organizations.

The OIJ is not a preventive body. Its duty is only to handle developments that have already taken place, an OIJ official explained.

TERRORIST VIVIANA GALLARDO CAMACHO KILLED IN JAIL

PA011620 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Hugo Espinosa report]

[Text] We are near the First Police Station, but newsmen are not being allowed inside the building. A few minutes ago, Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona confirmed that terrorist Viviana Gallardo Camacho has died from the various bullet wounds she sustained. The minister also confirmed that a second woman was injured, while the third of three women detained in connection with a terrorist organization was not injured. The second woman, named Salazar (Nasar), is apparently seriously wounded. Newsmen are not being allowed inside the building so we are broadcasting this information from the bridge over the (Torres) River, about 150 meters south of the former central penitentiary. The First Police Station is on the right side.

It has been confirmed [words indistinct] the detained women did not try to escape. This is simply a case of revenge by a corporal named Bolanos, who did not heed his orders concerning the terrorist women. Apparently in a fit of vengeance, he shot them because he was a very close friend of the three guardsmen killed by the terrorist group. Bolanos just suddenly opened fire at Viviana and her companions, who were detained in a top-security cell where the public security minister had provided them with the facilities to which they were entitled as human beings, such as toilets and so forth. Bolanos, however, who was in charge of guarding them, decided to shoot them. This has been confirmed and Minister Carmona himself announced a few minutes ago that Viviana Gallardo Camacho is dead.

We first reported this incident at about 0607 this morning, when it had scarcely been confirmed by the Judicial Investigation Organization, but even at this point the authorities have maintained the utmost reserve in connection with this incident.

Reportedly, Salazar (Nasar) was seriously wounded and she is now receiving medical attention. She is still undergoing surgery at the San Juan de Dios Hospital. The other woman reportedly was not hit by Bolanos' shots.

Cabinet Regrets Action

PA032348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The cabinet met to discuss recent terrorist events last night and received a report from the public security and justice ministers. Regarding the events that took place at dawn on Tuesday when a guard killed a terrorist in prison, the cabinet regretted the action and asked to be given full details once the investigations are over. The cabinet, however, views this action as an isolated incident that will not disrupt the country's traditional peace.

Carazo on Prison Killing

PA051615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has made the personal decision to submit the assassination of extremist Viviana Gallardo to the Inter-American Human Rights Court for consideration. President Carazo announced today, while inaugurating a modern prison in a neighborhood in the southern part of this capital, that by his own decision the matter will be submitted to the human rights court for investigation because Costa Rica's prestige must not be tarnished by a killing.

"For the sake of Costa Rica's good name, the government must seek to duly clarify the incident through the highest instrument of justice," the president said, in justifying his decision to waive Costa Rica's jurisdiction in favor of the Inter-American Human Rights Court to have the crime clarified.

CUT LABOR LEADER SAYS STRIKE TO BEGIN 9 JULY

PA032302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The United Workers Federation [CUT], according to Luis Carlos Montero, the organization's deputy secretary general, remains firm in its decision to go on strike on 9 July since the talks with Labor Minister German Serprano Pinto have resulted in no agreement. This is what Montero said:

[Begin recording] Unfortunately, we have not reached an agreement. We don't think that the government at this moment intends to sign anything positive with the CUT. We have agreed to continue talks on Monday, but the executive committee of CUT has decided to go ahead with the strike on 9 July and the workers agree. Also going on strike will be banana, hospital, and university workers as well as many workers from municipalities, the dockworkers of Punta Arenas and Limon and some railroad workers. Therefore, we believe that the government should negotiate seriously with the CUT. The government should give the talks the importance they deserve; problems will not be solved by just exchanging ideas. [end recording]

CUT Calls Strike

PA070434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Summary] The United Workers Federation, CUT, is asking all labor organizations in the country to participate in Thursday's strike called by all the unions, federations and workers affiliated with the CUT.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DISMISSES RUMORS OF GOVERNMENT FALL

PA080205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Jul (AFP)--Christian democracy "remains firm in its decision to take the country toward democracy," Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta, affirmed here today on denying the rumor that ranking officials of that political organization "reportedly were arranging for visas to leave for the United States in view of an imminent coup d'etat."

Reports circulating here since early last week indicated that "Salvadoran Christian Democracy was about to leave power and its members were about to leave the country." These rumors, which were published abroad by the Salvadoran leftwing opposition press agency SALPRESS, were termed slanted by Duarte, who said that that is "a desperate manuever of the right [as received] to make the world believe that this government is about to fall."

It has also been speculated that Duarte would soon leave the presidency to launch himself as a candidate of the Christian Democratic Party in the coming electoral race proposed by the government for 1982. Regarding this possibility, the chief of state said that "for the time being, the important thing is to generate the electoral process." "For now I am not thinking of the possibility of a candidacy," He said, noting that he attributed this report "to the same wave of rumors."

Asked about the decision of Rafael Guzman, cultural counselor of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, to request political asylum in that Aztec nation, Duarte claimed to have no knowledge of it. Guzman stated in Mexico City that he would formally tender his resignation to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, but that office declared that it had not yet received anything to that effect.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena left for the United States on a tour that is intended to "exchange views with various U.S. Government officials." although the topics to be discussed were not specified.

OPPOSITION DELEGATES RECEIVED AT PCF HEADQUARTERS

PM031038 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jun 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Salvadoran Delegation Visits PCF Headquarters"]

[Text] A delegation of the diplomatic political commission of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front, composed of Salvatore Samoyoa and Rafael Menjivar, had talks yesterday at PCF Central Committee headquarters with Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and foreign policy section member Jean-Charles Negre.

During the meeting, which provided an opportunity for an exchange of information, Maxime Gremetz confirmed the French communists' active solidarity with the Salvadoran people's just struggle to gain their freedom and independence.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS REGIONAL STRUGGLE

PA050013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] In a meeting currently being held in Mexico, Professor Carlos Morales, member of the bureau of the Socialist International, has said that this social democratic organization supports all forms of struggle, from political struggle to the armed insurgency that is being waged in Latin America, mainly in El Salvador.

The report published in the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR on 30 June states: The Socialist International supports all forms of struggle, from political struggle to the armed insurgency that is being carried out in Latin America, primarily in El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile, because all the democratic channels are closed and repression has been (?intensified by the political forces) of the United States which opposes all processes of social change on the continent. This was stated by Professor Carlos Morales, member of the bureau of the Socialist International, in his speech to the forum of the Socialist International that was organized by the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

MEXICO TO REITERATE POSITION AT NASSAU MEETING

PA041415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The Mexican foreign secretary has stated that the Salvadoran crisis is due to the need for structural changes. Mexico will take advantage of the meeting of foreign officials of Mexico, Canada and Venezuela called by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, to reiterate its position on the Salvadoran crisis.

Alexander Haig has invited the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico and Canada to a meeting in Nassau, Bahamas, on 10-12 July to decide on a program of cooperation for the development of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

At that meeting, Mexico will base its proposals on three essential points: 1) Economic aid plans should not include military aid; 2) The program should not be based on the struggle against the Soviet Union and communism in those countries; and 3) None of the Central American and Caribbean countries should be excluded from this aid. In the specific case of El Salvador, Mexico will emphasize that the current Salvadoran crisis is due to the need for structural changes in the society.

FDR LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTIONIST PLANS

PA050218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0217 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Panama City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--According to Salvadoran opposition sources in Panama, the United States is preparing a military offensive in El Salvador, which is probably slated to begin in August. The offensive is to be carried out through the use of neighboring countries.

Jose Napoleon Rodriguez, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), today told a news agency closely connected to Salvadoran opposition here that "U.S. interventionist plans are being hastened."

According to Rodriguez, who was also introduced as rector of the University of El Salvador, the United States will not intervene directly using its own troops, but "through the Guatemalan Army and, eventually, that of Honduras."

Rodriguez, who stopped in Panama today after attending an international meeting of university rectors in Costa Rica, explained that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte will soon announce the creation of a "multiple nationality" that will facilitate an alleged intervention by Hondurans and Guatemalans.

According to Rodriguez, "the Reagan administration has put into a single package countries like Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, where class struggles are at their most critical point, in an effort to prevent a revolutionary victory in El Salvador and destabilize the Nicaraguan process and even that of Cuba."

He also mentioned Chile, Argentina and Israel as countries that intervene in El Salvador on behalf of U.S. policies and interests.

VISITOR FROM U.S.-BASED GROUP BACKS REGIME

PA070245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Jose Bilasuso, member of the League of United International Latin American Citizens (LULAC) with headquarters in New Orleans, has stated that the distorted information abroad, especially in the United States, on the country's situation is being financed by certain congressmen, the Maryknoll Order, Jesuits, and other naive and misguided groups.

The LULAC is made up of workers of all Latin American countries. Bilasuso said that LULAC is interested in the political situation of Central America but that it takes special interest in the Salvadoran case.

He said members of this organization sympathize with the democratic cause of the people and repudiate the violence of the Marxists. They also denounce the terrorist campaign that the Marxists are carrying out against the government junta. The campaign, he added, is very well financed and organized. This disseminiation is being carried out with the aid of cartain procommunist congressmen, the fathers of the Maryknoll order and the order of Jesuits. He noted that some Jesuits write in some of the major newspapers in the United States to give false information on what is occurring in El Salvador.

Bilasuso said that LULAC is aware of the social and economic measures that are being implemented by the junta and the effectiveness of these measures for the benefit of the majority. In addition, he said that they are aware that the distribution of land has taken away communist banners and this is why the terrorists are acting so violently. He added: You just have to compare the results of Salvadoran agrarian reform with Cuban agrarian reform. For example, in Cuba, even after 22 years, plantains are still strictly rationed.

LULAC reported that it is involved in efforts to give technical and economic aid to El Salvador. We know, he said,that the Salvadoran people are the most hardworking in Central America. It should not be forgotten, he said, that much of the social work carried out by the junta is not known abroad and for this reason, the United States has not given true aid.

Bilasuso spent 2 days in El Salvador to gather information on the country's situation in order to report to the members of LULAC.

TEN CAPTURED TERRORISTS PRESENTED TO REPORTERS

PA040322 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Nine young men who admitted to being members of the 28 February People's Leagues, LP-28, the front of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, and another who identified himself as a member of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, were presented at the National Guard headquarters today after being charged with many acts of terrorism, vandalism, theft, rape and murder.

The prisoners were identified as Mario Ortiz Benitez, Jose Lucio Miranda Benitez, Manuel Antonio Mendez Carrillo, Carlos Roberto Ortiz Martinez, Fulgencio Mendez Carrillo, Jose Leonel Martinez Gonzalez, Miguel Angel Deodames Santos, Manuel Antonio Vasquez Ventura and Gilberto Aguilar Campos, all of whom admitted to being members of the LP-28; and Luis Alfonso Vasquez Vega, who declared himself to be a member of the FPL. These persons were all captured by security agents at the town of Panchimalco on 27 June during several raids.

The National Guard communique reported that the 10 extremists confessed to participating in a number of terrorist activities and acts of vandalism, the theft of automobiles at gunpoint, assault, rape, and the robbery of stores and other establishments. They also admitted to participating in the murder in Panchimalco of Salvador Aguilar, who worked for the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, and the murder of Cesar Mendez Ortiz and another person whose last name was Venturea, in the same town.

In addition, they told the National Guard of their participation in the fire at the National Telecommunications Administration, ANTEL, in Panchimalco and Planes de Renderos last May. They said that in the assaults on stores and other establishments in those two places they used Czech rifles, pistols and revolvers. In their statements, they gave details of how they raped the women and girls linked to the establishments they held up, and even supplied the names of some of the victims.

The extremists also incriminated a priest known as Sacasangre as the person in charge of recruiting youths for the terrorist ranks.

ARMY MOVES 3,500 REFUGEES FROM CAMP TO PRISON

PA050418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the combined Salvadoran Armed Forces today moved refugees out of La Bermuda camp in Suchitoto and relocated them in the city's penitentiary, according to military sources.

The sources said that that the change was made because the 3,500 refugees were practically living outdoors and 75 percent of them are sick children.

Their relocation in the penitentiary does not mean that they are being detained. "What we want to do is give them better attention through military civic action," added the sources.

They added that they had evidence that the different attacks against military vehicles, the dynamiting of electric powerline towers, the destruction of water mains and other actions were carried out by persons who were living as refugees in La Bermuda.

Therefore, they added, inhabitants of Suchicoto, 44 km from San Salvador, repeatedly asked for help from the armed forces to take measures against this refugee center.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Green Cross, which has been running this refugee center since November 1980--due to the misery of many of the refugees, especially the children who fled from the continual fighting between the Salvadoran Army and the guerrillas in the area--said that several members of the Green Cross are with the refugees at the penitentiary to protect them.

DUARTE EXTENDS ECONOMIC AUSTERITY POLICY

PA012124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democratic president of the ruling junta, has said that El Salvador's situation is not an easy one and the extension of the policy of economic austerity means that everyone must make sacrifices for the country's benefit.

In an address over a national radio and television network, Duarte explained last night that the decree containing the "provisional economic stabilization law," which was promulgated on 22 December 1980, has been extended until 31 December 1981.

"These economic measures are designed to generate new jobs and to ensure that those who are presently employed will not lose their jobs," Duarte said.

The junta president added: "We have always wanted to tell the people the truth. Therefore, in the next few days we will outline the real status of the country's economy.

"We will do this so that the people will be willing to make all the necessary sacrifices to resolve the economic problem. We realize that the austerity measures are harsh, but they are necessary," Duarte said.

In addition, Duarte mentioned the electoral process underway in the country. He explained that the council of ministers will discuss the regulations for the political parties.

"Parties that are already registered and new parties seeking registration will be given every opportunity for their political forces to organize and to operate to ensure that national problems do not give way to a class strugge, but are instead discussed calmly, without violence or bullets," President Duarte said.

Elections for a legislative assembly are scheduled for March 1982 and presidential elections for 1983.

Radio on Duarte's Policy

PA080015 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Editorial: "Speaking Clearly"]

[Text] It is impressive to see the dynamism of the Salvadorans who, aware of the country's situation, are helping through their efforts and work to overcome all the obstacles in their way. This is what Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, told the press. He said that the emergency measures that the government has adopted in these days of crisis are aimed at equalizing the economic status of the Salvadorans and releasing them from the many burdens that are affecting the nation.

After analyzing the compulsory subsidies that have been applied to certain products in order to maintain the country's economic balance, Duarte noted that Salvadoran economic policy is consistent and is aimed at keeping the standard of living of the Salvadorans at the lowest cost possible because of the present economic situation.

He then said that Decree 729--which extends the period for application of the temporary law on economic stability, which will be in effect until 31 December 1981, and freezes salaries and benefits for workers in the public and private sector--demands a quota of sacrifice that nobody likes but that is a just and adequate effort imposed by the country's needs.

In conclusion, after talking about other aspects of the government, Duarte spoke about the future elections. He said that they are the only viable solution to achieve full democracy so that the Salvadoran people can make decisions, impose their will and elect their rulers.

Duarte' statement created a good impression on the public because the people like to be spoken to with clarity and without any secrets or elegant phrases which only serve to confuse and create a false image of the country's situation.

To speak like Duarte did is a sign of respect for the public and evidence that the regime is acting with loyalty in the face of the dynamic and hard working Salvadorans who sacrifice everything for peace and the greatness of the fatherland.

DIARIO LATINO RESUMES CIRCULATION AFTER 4 MONTHS

PA021508 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The evening paper DIARIO LATINO will resume circulation today after 4 months of absence because its installations were seriously damaged by a dynamite attack on 3 April.

The attack against the newspaper officers was carried out by the leftist peoples liberation forces which subsequently claimed responsibility for the attack through telephone calls to the media.

DIARIO LATINO was founded by Miguel Pinto Sr in 1890 and is the dean of the country's press.

In 1944, it received the Mario Moors Cabot Prize for journalism granted by the University of Colombia, New York.

This newspaper is a member of the Inter-American Press Association and its present director is Miguel Pinto Jr.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY ORIENTATION RESUMES PUBLICATION

PA021340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Last week, the Salvadoran Catholic Church resumed publication of the weekly ORIENTATION, which had been suspended 9 months ago.

ORIENTATION is the official spokesman of the San Salvador diocese, and its present director is Father Roberto Amilcar Torruella.

The periodical ceases to circulate on 20 September 1980 because the printing press of the archbishopric was destroyed by a powerful bomb.

In the first issue circulating in this capital, the church states: "Absence and silence have been sorrowful. No ORIENTATION returns to encounter the people, to walk and feel with them."

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT ROMEO LUCAS GARCIA SPEAKS TO NATION

PA020439 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1619 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Speech to the nation by Guatemala president, Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, before the representatives of the executive, legislative and judicial branches during a solemn session at the Legislative Palace in Guatemala City--live]

[Excerpts] On becoming president 3 years ago, I expressed the intention of my government to promote the progress of the fatherland and to guarantee a democratic regime which respects the right of the Guatemalans. Today, I can say that the government I head has been true to its promises and has duly complied with its decision to oversee the interests of the people, especially the majority of the people, and it has also backed the government institutions by facing international subversion within the framework of the law. My government is profoundly nationalistic and does not accept foreign guidance. Its strength is based on the juridical system and its reasoning is based on the constitutional principles that have always guided us.

In honoring the commitment I made to my people when they elected me president, this administration has outlined and implemented wide-ranging social programs which include the search for solutions to the problems of the social classes which are the ones most in need of government protection.

The country's economic development depends on the social well-being. We must attend to the needs of the poorest sectors. The standard of living of the Guatemalans must be improved at the same time as projects are carried out.

The work on the hydroelectric plant has not been stopped. The purpose and upcoming operation of these plants has not been stopped. The purpose and upcoming operation of these plants will allow Guatemala to be less dependent on imported oil, while the oil exploration and exploitation tasks cautiously continue while respecting the country's rights. These efforts will soon convert Guatemala into a self-sufficient country in terms of energy, thus freeing the way for our future advance.

It is necessary to warn that regarding oil exploration, my government is not being tempted by the thought of quick riches because experience has shown that it is better to be cautious in order to protect Guatemalan interests and to not neglect other areas of production in the country. Just as we are rational in our oil policy, so have we been rational in the handling of very important matters, such as the case of Belize. We have not adopted stubborn attitudes which are not suited to the current situation. On the contrary, we have been acting carefully and firmly in order to reach agreements that are reasonable and that show reciprocal respect. This same position of honesty exemplifies my government's foreign policy, which respects the principles of self-determination of the peoples and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of the other states.

With our own resources we are carrying out civic projects and social benefit programs for the benefit of all. We have faced up to the subversion sponsored by international groups without any help from abroad. [Applause]

For this reason, we demand that everyone stay out of our problems. We are a country that has its own laws and its own way of doing things. Within this framework, we once again demand that we be allowed to solve our own problems. As I said, we have our own way of doing things and solving our problems here in Guatemala, in our own environment. We do not want to be helped with theories or examples tried out in other countries. We know our environment.

The following investments have been made by the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise: 1.9 million quetzales for the expansion of the international control center, 8.6 million quetzales for the ground station that consists of equipment for satellite transmissions. I inaugurated this station a few days ago and it represents the country's independence in transmissions. From now on, we will not have to turn to friendly countries for the transmission of world games or any other games held anywhere in the world. We should be very happy because Guatemala already has its ground station, and communications with the countries of the world will be more productive. Four million quetzales has been invested in equipment to interconnect the system and 8 million has gone toward the channeling and installation of plants. This may seem like a very large amount but it covers all the installations of telephone cables, 60,000 lines for the capital and the country's interior.

My government is aware that the Guatemalans must have a secure supply of food in order to maintain their social well-being and it has proceeded to distribute lands, a basic element for production. It has incorporated new farming areas in Ixtal, La Chua, El Golfo and Modesto Vente. Some 634 km of access roads have been built so that the farmers who are settled in the [name indistinct] can take their produce to the markets. These actions are designed to increase the production of food for the people and to provide greater income for the families, thus improving the social well-being of the people with the diversification of crops such as vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, rubber, cacao, pepper and [word indistinct]. We are sure that with the economic improvement of the inhabitants and the rural sector, our foreign exchange will increase through the export of these products.

Another activity that will contribute to the future development of the country is the exploration and exploitation of petroleum. For this reason, the government has been interested in opening up bids for the exploration of new areas. Therefore, the government has signed an agreement to explore and exploit several areas with the (Ipanoil), Petrobras International, (Sanpetro), [name indistinct] and the Texaco companies. We have already had very promising news on the exploration of these wells. Such as the drilling of the first well by the (Ipanoil). In the seven different strata of the 15,000 feet explored they found very good petroleum. It is expected that 660 barrels per day can be obtained from each stratum, resulting in more than 4,000 barrels of petroleum per day.

Exploration has also been carried out by Texaco. It has also found petroleum and it is determining what quantity and quality of petroleum the well contains. They will be announcing this in the future since this analysis, which is being done by expert technicians, takes a long time.

Those who are already exploiting petroleum at this time, that is, [names indistinct], would like authorization to take out 10,000 barrels a day all at once. However, technology and the petroleum experts in Guatemala don't recommend that all the petroleum be pumped out all at once because this could affect the underground petroleum reservoirs.

We have been cautious in granting permits. In a few days, an increase will be granted in the oil exploitation permits so that 8,000 barrels a day can be taken out. (?This is less) than they would like, but we are acting with prudence.

Speaking of petroleum, we are also studying the advisability of establishing a Guatemalan petroleum enterprise. It would be called Petroguat. We would do this precisely because we don't want to depend on the supply of already refined petroleum coming from abroad due to the problems this causes and its danger to the country's economy. A halt, a suspension of the petroleum from abroad could cause problems for our industry. In case of an emergency we should be able to count on our reserves. We want to make sure that since 55 percent of the petroleum belongs to the state--the other 45 percent belongs to the petroleum company as long as the amount isn't over 20,000 barrels--we will be in [word indistinct]. That is why we are studying a national petroleum enterprise. It would be one more [word indistinct]. We want to see whether or not it is advisable.

Another of the activities that is of great value to the state is the work that the Defense Ministry is carrying out through civic action and the army engineers corps. The army has been given the task of building access roads, highways, bridges and many other projects that have benefited the country. I am not saying this just because I am a member of the national army. It is good that all the projects be made known.

I have wanted to stress at this point that we are carrying out projects in Guatemala. We are carrying out social projects and building the infrastructure for the country's development so tha foreign congressmen will not come here to tell us that we should be doing something to win over the people. We are giving what we can to the people. We know that the Guatemalan people need more and deserve much more. All of the sacrifices of my government seek to improve the living conditions of the Guatemalans. We are doing this. However, we can't allow foreigners to come here and tell us we should do something, because they don't know how to make the bed in their own houses. They have someone to do it for them.

These people come speaking a language that to us is already hackneyed. They come speaking of human rights, saying that human rights are being violated in Guatemala. We know that human rights have been violated in many countries. Here in Guatemala, this has been one of the principles of my government. It has been stressed to all the officials that human rights must not be violated. Why? Because we are signatories of those human rights. We are not violating human rights in Guatemala. In Guatemala there is a war between communism and the freedoms that Guatemela needs for the enrichment and the future of our dear fatherland, Guatemala. We will defend it to the end with our blood if it is necessary. [applause]

Messrs representatives, you have seen that the killings, the [word indistinct], blackmail and other criminal actions of the subversive groups have not been able to stop my government program. When we have exterminated that social blot, those criminals, we will be able to more rapidly advance to a collective well-being. However, each and every Guatemalan must be aware that the defense of freedom is not only up to the government. Everyone has the responsibility to participate in their trench to maintain the country's sovereignty unharmed. [applause]

The anti-Guatemalan campaign launched abroad by foreign (?organizations) has certainly failed. They only seek to sully our national image. Such an organization is the undesirable Amnesty International which is an agency of the red dictatorships. Therefore when I am told Amnesty International says such and such a thing, I turn a deaf ear to those people because I know where they come from. [applause]

However, we must not let down our guard. My government is willing to resort to all the (?extremes) that the law establishes to prevent the traitors from trying to seize power.

The presidential mandate established by the constitution ends every 4 years. Therefore, on 1 July 1982, 1 year from now, I will be turning over power to whomever is elected by the people. I will neither remain in the presidency 1 additional day nor 1 day less. [applause] Therefore, on the date stipulated by our constitution I will turn over my office. The electoral process will be carried out and the Guatemalans will be ones who will decide their future in the ballot boxes. I have one final, very important report. I believe this is very important for the honorable congress of the republic to know.

During my mandate, the government has sought a solution to the age-old problem of Belize. Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic gives the executive the specific duty to make every possible effort to solve the Belizean issue in conformity with our national interests. In fulfillment of this constitutional order, my government has been actively involved in a process of direct negotiations with representatives of the United Kingdom and northern Ireland, thus seeking to solve this controversy in a civilized way, as I said in my inaugural speech.

I believe that this problem must be solved peacefully, since there is enough disruption of peace in Central America.

The negotiations culminated in the signing of the so-called letter of understanding which was signed in London on 11 March of this year. We understood that it is in the national interest to guarantee peace in the area, define a border which we do not recognize now and guarantee for us the use and enjoyment of the Zapotillo and Ranguana cays because of their strategic position controlling the Amatique Bay and our ports on the Atlantic. The passage to the high seas has been guaranteed by a corridor which the Guatemalans have always transited, which is patrolled by our navy and used in commercial as well as sports fishing. Moreover, the bases of understanding include the necessary elments to give Guatemala and Belize a fertile and friendly relationship. This way we have showed the world our indisputable vocation for peace and our belief that international problems must be solved in an intelligent and peaceful way without threats or incidents.

My government hopes to see the draft treaties implementing the bases of understanding completed. Meanwhile, Messrs, representatives and all present here, Guatemala has not renounced any of its rights, all of which remain untouched, and the Belizean territory continues to be as stated in our constitution, a part of Guatemalan territory. [applause]

If the provisions of the treaties do not stick to the letter and spirit of the bases of understanding and an attempt is made to deny or to change its meaning, we are prepared to end these negotiations and reject anything that we feel is not advisable for reasons of the national interests or damaging to the country's honor. [applause]

We are not willing to tolerate any attitudes of arrogance or political immaturity. If the case arises that the bases of understanding cannot be implemented, Guatemala will have lost nothing. It will have gained international recognition for its positive forign policy aimed at preserving peace. In any event, if the United Kingdom grants Belize unilateral independence, we will immediately declare, in a calm manner, the illegitimacy of this pact. We will declare that we will not recognize that new state and that to us, there are no borders separating us. [applause]

What Guatemala does now [changes thought] the regions that Guatemala has now will be preserved and we will not allow anybody to dislodge us from them because it would be an act of aggression to try to prevent us from enjoying the rights we have always had. This, gentlemen, people of Guatemala, is our real and logical position concerning the Belize problem. This has been my report, Messrs deputies. [applause]

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON FORUM, 27-28 JUNE SESSIONS

Carlos Nunez on 27 June Forum

PA280336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2208 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Radio Sandino newsman Lester Mendieta interview with Carlos Nunez, coordinator of the Government delegation, after the closing of the 27 June afternoon session of the national forum in the auditorium of the Planning Ministry in Managua--live]

[Text] [Mendieta] We are going to ask Commander Carlos Nunez to make a brief evaluation of the results of today's discussions. Do you think the two sides have come closer to any concurrences, even slightly, regarding the subjects discussed today?

[Nunez] Well, first of all, I believe that unlike other sessions, today the subjects were handled the way they should be. That is to say, each of the delegations took pains to state specific positions, and, although every once in a while they diverted to other subjects, today their positions were better stated.

I feel that the delegation that I coordinate, for example, should feel satisfied because we have maintained our style and methodology, which is aimed at presenting our expositions clearly, giving our arguments and making specific statements which will help the moderator in his task of transmitting this to the (?rest of the) delegation.

Regarding the other delegation, it is evident that there are some disagreements in this respect. What I want to say is that from my viewpoint there is common agreement on some points, and [agreement on] others which can be improved. Regarding the basic agreement, however, I personally maintain that national unity must begin with the recognition of two basic tasks: production and defense.

I am afraid, however, that the other delegation does not fully understand the specific task of defense. I believe that their position has a certain amount of romanticism; their position contains a subjective appraisal of the international situation. It is often believed that national unity is enough to confront forces who have declared themselves enemies of the revolution, such as certain warmongering sectors of the United States and the Somozist gangs. These forces cannot be halted with smiles; they cannot be halted with speeches, good intentions or good will. These are forces that are definitely opposed to the process and are also willing to change it by force. These forces can only be contained by opposing them with a decisive force. When I say a decisive force, I mean a force that is truly capable of waging war on all fronts to defeat it; a force that is fully convinced that defending this revolution on those fronts, that is, in the face of aggression, requires first of all complete willingness to march off to fulfill this task with the knowledge that there are only two things left: victory or defeat. In the case of a people with just cause, victory must be obtained whatever the cost may be.

Now, if they could understand this thesis and the fact that U.S. imperialism is the one that is opposed to the freedom of our country and the maintenance of our victory, they would understand that this entails a number of tasks. Such as, yes, we want peace, but peace often has to be defended with arms. If they could understand this, to the amazement of many at home and abroad, and, I believe, for the strengthening of unity, we would see them also in favor of the tasks of defense and seeking some way of joining those tasks. We would also have the satisfaction of seeing them joining the combat units under the direction of the military leaders of the revolution, who definitely have won that place for themselves.

Therefore, I believe that there is a basic disagreement here. My fondest desire would be to reach a concurrence here, because that would facilitate other tasks on which there is concurrence already.

Sevilla on Arming Nicaragua

PA280206 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2202 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Radio Sandino newsman Lester Mendieta interview with Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front following the closing of the 27 June afternoon session of the national forum in the auditorium of the Planning Ministry in Managua--live]

[Text] [Mendieta] Companero Sevilla: We have noted that in the discussions, from 1100 until now, one of the most controversial subjects was stocking up on arms [armamentismo]. I got the impression that the members of the parties which disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted, as they are described in the document convoking the national forum, are trying to confuse the arms race underway in the world, particularly between the highly industrialized capitalist countries, with our country's need to have some kinds of weapons to defend ourselves from aggression. We would like to have your comments on this.

[Sevilla] You are right. The thesis of the parties which disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted and on occasion with the revolutionary process itself, has been one of wanting to compare Nicaragua's need to arm itself--to arm its people, that is--to defend its revolutionary conquests...[does not complete sentence]

Even before the victory, the Nicaraguan people to achieve this victory had to fight to take arms away from the enemy. Moreover, international cooperation, the support of other countries and friendly peoples, served as a basis for our people to achieve their liberation through armed struggle. This can never be compared with the arms race, which is promoted by U.S. imperialism in the first place, and has pushed many highly industrialized capitalist countries into a mad race to arm themselves. It has also forced other countries whose objectives are not to promote wars in the world but to strengthen world peace to enter this race so as to defend, through dissuasion with arms, the principal enemy of mankind, which is imperialism. [sentence as heard]

After lengthy discussions, we agreed today that we have to regard U.S. imperialism as the real danger that is threatening the peace and stability of all the Latin American peoples, particularly those of Central America, because, really, in Guatemala and El Salvador genocide is being perpetrated with the arms that are reaching these countries with the approval of the Reagan administration.

There is also an arms race promoted by Yankee imperialism with unpopular governments throughout the region. It is precisely because of this that our people cannot disarm themselves and we cannot devote all of our financial resources to solving their social and economic problems or providing them with all the services they need.

That is to say, our people are aware of all the sacrifices that must be made to defend the revolution, which is the most precious and dearest thing of all: national independence and freedom achieved with great sacrifices. In the midst of this atmosphere of having to make great sacrifices by earmarking funds for defense, our people are also helping to build a new society in peace. Large budget appropriations are also being allotted to the health and education sectors and to rebuilding the economy which was destroyed by Somozian and imperialism during many years of oppression.

[Mendieta] What reasons could be behind this attempt by the sectors that disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted to try to confuse these two situations?

[Sevilla] Well, behind this--voluntarily or involuntarily--there is a danger and a threat to the Nicaraguan revolution, because if the Nicaraguan people drop their guard in the defense of the revolution, not only would these continuous attacks by Somozist armed gangs from Honduran territory and even in the very heart of our territory multiply and expand and cause even greater damage in our country and to our people, but it would also encourage direct aggression from imperialism and its allies in the area once they see that Nicaragua is a totally defenseless country, incapable of defending its revolution.

Therefore, this is a very dangerous thesis, and we have told the parties that disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted to meditate deeply about it. We have signed concurrences, including one on the danger of the foreign threat and the need to face the counterrevolution. If this has become a point of concurrence then they should be consistent in practice and in thought. The thesis these parties presented today, which has been amply discussed and, we should say, rebutted, contradicts the points of concurrence which were signed.

Sevilla on FSLN Armed Forces

PA010158 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1843 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Interview with Nathan Sevilla, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, at the forum of discussion of national problems, following the forum session held on 28 June in Managua--live]

[Text] [Question] Companero, do you think that the nonrevolutionary parties will not make an issue of the FSLN having an armed forces and all the other organizations they think shouldn't exist, such as, the Sandinist police, the Sandinist army and so forth? Do you think that the next time you start discussing the defense of the nation's sovereignty, they are not going to bring up those issues and that you can continue to reach agreements at the forum?

[Answer] We hope they take a realistic attitude and realize, as they have already done, that there is a revolutionary process with its own characteristics, and that any interpretation of democracy, or of any other concept, whether political, economic or social, has to be realistic. They must accept that the people, formed by the majority of workers and peasants, play a fundamental role and that they have an inalienable right to their power institutions. These include the armed forces with its name. It would not be a positive attitude to demand that the name Sandinist be taken away from our armed forces. To insist on such an issue will take us nowhere. Definitely they will have to take a more realistic attitude in this respect.

[Question] Companero, do you think that in your next meeting to discuss national problems you can reach an agreement on the strategy you should have regarding international policy?

[Answer] The international policy of the revolution is another issue which we have to discuss. They have referred to the revolution's international policy which we have not had time to discuss properly. However, it is obvious that the dissident parties do not approve of our country's foreign policy which so far has been very intelligent and nonaligned. Our country has earned the right to maintain relations on an equal basis and with mutual benefit with all the countries of the world. Nicaragua's new foreign policy has earned us the respect of all the countries, including those which traditionally have observed a hard imperialist policy, such as that of the United States and other powers of the capitalist world. We have established relations with countries which we did not have contact with during the Somozist dictatorship, such as the socialist countries. Our current policy is highly beneficial for our country and people because it allows our country to shake off the total dependence to which it was subjected by U.S. imperialism.

Tablada on Forum Achievements

PA302030 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1835 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Interview with Gustavo Tablada, representative of the Socialist Party at the forum for discussion of national problems, following the forum session held on 28 June in Managua--live]

[Text] [Question] Companero Gustavo Tablada, could you make a few statements for our listeners? How would you evaluate the performance of the two delegations today?

[Answer] We must evaluate it as very positive, since both sides established the need for national unity in connection with the problems of the revolution and in order to solve the people's basic social problems--health, education, housing and better economic conditions for our country's poorer workers. We will put this into practice through an action program or specific measures aimed at the maintenance of peace, both domestically and as an external expression of our revolution.

[Question] There were concurrences regarding the topics of unity, defense and the collaboration between the two delegations. Do you think the (?original) problems have (?diminished)?

[Answer] There are a number of hindrances and difficulties which can hardly be diminished because, as was noted at the beginning of the forum, there are totally different interpretations and interests between one sector and the other. Nonetheless, we are making joint efforts to reach points of concurrence regarding certain goals and specific problems. This is what we are trying to do at this point.

Macias Notes Achievements

PA302327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] In the opinion of Edgar Macias, deputy minister of labor and representative of the people's Social Christian Party at the forum discussing the nation's problems, three basic things have been achieved so far.

1. The dissident sectors have reduced their aggressive tone and are determined to adopt a more conciliating position.

2. Progress has been made on the defense of the nation's sovereignty.

3. Common ground has been reached to make national unity possible.

Here are the statements of Edgar Macias:

[Begin recording] First, we can say that there has been a notorious change in the correlation of forces among the participants at the forum. When the forum began, the dissident sectors, those facing the revolution, showed up with a number of questions and with such aggressiveness that it appeared as though Nicaragua was, in their own words, in a situation of total chaos and that there was nothing positive here. This was demonstrated in their presentation of data which made it appear as though Nicaragua was experiencing an apocalypse.

However, the participation of the sectors that represent the revolution has changed this aggressive attitude on the part of these sectors which wielded arguments that were supposedly valid, but which deep down contained weaknesses. They have had to take a different attitude, one of supposed and necessary conciliation, seeking to arrive at an agreement. This is what led some of them to make public claims to the effect that the forum was not reaching any practical conclusions.

No doubt this was a result of the anguish they felt, believing that in the real discussion being conducted their views were not being pushed forward.

Specifically, there are a number of points which are the product of the first two sessions of the forum and which encompass some very important aspects of the revolution and national life. For example, several positions on the Government of National Reconstruction, which they initially criticized, have now been accepted, thus clarifying the position of the revolutionary government and the various sectors.

This undoubtedly is concrete support for the efforts to maintain our revolution and to develop it progressively.

A second aspect which I think is a product of the forum is that, through discussion, a greater awareness has been aroused for the need to prepare ourselves to defend the revolution from any attack, any external invasion or any destabilizing mechanism being prepared abroad or that (?is seen) this way. As a result of the discussions, the accusations that have been made by some sectors to the effect that we are engaged in an arms race have been shown to be exaggerated positions which were baseless. We saw that it was, in effect, we Nicaraguans who must defend the revolution because the ongoing events demonstrate that danger constantly hovers over the revolution. A specific example of this danger is the threat of invasions from the former guardsmen who are in Honduras. This is just the tip of the iceberg. There are a number of other, greater threats.

This has been discussed and the reasoning of the representatives of the revolution has imposed itself in such a way that this is practically one of the points to be included in a forthcoming draft of points of concurrence.

A third achievement is that we have been making progress on clearing up some aspects of national unity. Although there is a great difference between the views and concepts of unity of one sector and the other--the arguments that are given, for example, are totally different--we can find a common point for laying the groundwork of national unity to help clarify Nicaragua's situation and to bring all the Nicaraguans even further together without moving away from the objectives of the revolution, but rather reaffirming these objectives and obtaining greater integration of other sectors.

It seems to me that this too is a specific point that was very clearly seen in the latest session of the forum and which will be drafted for next Thursday. [end recording]

REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES ISSUE CONCURRENCES

PA072155 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] "Responding to our duty to inform our people," the parties of the revolution that are attending the forum for discussion of national problems last night disclosed the first proposals for concurrences on the subtopics "foreign and internal threats" and "national unity," which were discussed last weekend.

The second part of these "proposals for concurrences" had not been announced when we closed our issue.

Concurrences on the foreign and internal threat:

1. We categorically refuse to allow the country's internal problems to serve as a reason for anybody to promote external attacks. No internal situation, as complex and difficult as it may be and even if it is said that it promotes aggression, justified political and diplomatic pressure, much less imperialist aggression. The patriots cannot remain calm, quiet or inactive in the face of obvious action to destroy the revolution. This means that no Nicaraguan should betray the country.

2. We reject the warmongering attacks of U.S. foreign policy and any warmongering circle of the area. We believe that unity is the wall that stops these threats and that we must be ready to defend our sovereignty and our revolutionary process based on our dearest patriotic interests.

3. The threats of foreign aggression are not justified, whatever their reason. They can only be interpreted as imperialistic harassment of people who have every right to give themselves the economic-social system most convenient for them based on the principle of self-determination.

4. We are willing to take our position in the struggle in the face of any aggression against the sovereignty of the fatherland by counterrevolutionary gangs and any invasion of our country that U.S. imperialism may promote.

5. Central America is an area whose people have common interests and political, economic and social goals. Imperialism has no right to try to place these countries on the verge of war. We advocate a stop to the U.S. arms race in Central America, which is aimed at strengthening military regimes and increasing pressure against Nicaragua. The peoples of the area must solve their problems without foreign intervention.

6. Each organization will use its national and international relations to promote and develop an anti-interventionist solidarity in the affairs of Nicaragua and Central America.

7. We agree to demand that the pertinent government branches, especially the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, seek the necessary support from international organizations whose participation contributes to the establishment of peace among the states of the region.

8. We support the immediate extradition of the Somozist criminals so that they are brought before our country's revolutionary justice and receive the punishment they deserve for their crimes against the people.

DEPARTING CUBAN TEACHERS HONORED AT CEREMONY

Education Minister Arrives

FL062307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Cuba's Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez arrived in the capital of Nicaragua today to participate in a national tribute for the Cuban teachers working in that country. Fernandez was met at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and Cuban ambassador to that country Julian Lopez.

The Cuban minister will make a speech tonight at a ceremony at the Cesar Augusto Silva recreational complex.

Ortega, Others Bid Farewell

PA072145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] At a moving revolutionary and internationalist ceremony held yesterday, Nicaraguan Government authorities and representatives of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] bid a warm farewell to the 1,200 Cuban teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Teachers Contingent who have been teaching our people for the past 2 years.

Speakers at the ceremony were Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Commander Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education of Cuba; Carlos Tunnerman, minister of education of Nicaragua; Companera Milena Nunez, president of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN; and Comapnero Jorge Davis, who spoke on behalf of the 1,200 Cuban teachers. All the speakers highlighted the effort made by the Cuban teachers, who went to the most remote areas, some of which were almost inaccessible, to live with Nicaraguan peasants and teach them to read and write.

For 2 years, the Cuban teachers have not only given classes, but have also built schools, classrooms, tables, desks and blackboards. The Augusto Cesar Sandino Teachers Contingent, in its 2 years of work, taught 954 preschool children; 89,287 elementary school children; and 41,706 adults, totalling 131,947 persons. Actions, brother, speak louder than words.

During the ceremony, the Cuban education minister announced that in September Cuba will send another 1,200 teachers who, in addition to the 800 who went home on vacation, will provide a total 2,000 teachers.

Nicaraguans, the people of Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men, will never forget the heroic and fraternal gesture of the Cuban teachers, who for 2 years remained in our country to teach. Thank you, Cuban brothers. Sandino lives!

Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the government junta, said last night during the farewell ceremony for the 1,200 Cuban teachers that as a result of the revolutionary triumph, for the first time in its history Nicaragua saw the arrival in its territory of large contingents of men and women who did not come to invade or attack the country, but rather to teach and demonstrate their revolutionary sentiments.

On 5 November 1979, Ortega said, the first contingents of Cuban teachers arrived in Nicaragua, not to kill Nicaraguans, but to teach them. They arrived, he added, to build schools, blackboards, chairs and tables for children and adults to learn to read and write. To understand the attitude of the Cuban teachers, to understand Fidel Castro's decision to send 1,200 teachers to teach in Nicaragua, one needs something that not everyone in Nicaragua has: a revolutionary conscience, Commander Ortega said.

When the arrival of Cuban teachers in our country was announced, he said, those Nicaraguans who do not have a revolutionary conscience began to insult, attack and slander the Cuban brothers.

Let us listen now to the address that Ortega delivered to the Cuban teachers who said farewell to our country yesterday on behalf of the Nicaraguan people:

[Begin recording] You companeros have had the opportunity here to strengthen your revolutionary conscience, because you are looking at the enemy that you have already banished from Cuba. You are seeing him in action here in Nicaragua. You are seeing his lies, his perversity, his cowardice.

The media who join forces against you daily, the politicians who daily talk against you, those who, using religion as a shield, join forces daily against you are no more than the rotten remains of the previous regime that we are extirpating. Not all the garbage of this country left with Somoza. The greater part of this country's garbage left with Somoza, but some of it has been left. Those are the ones who were never concerned about educating the people because they exploited the people and it was not to their advantage for the people to be educated. It was not to their advantage for the people to be instructed, because they need a cheap, ignorant, poor, exploited labor force to work on their estates and in their factories. That is why they object to your presence in Nicaragua. [end recording]

Havana Radio on Ceremony

PA072007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Following the revolutionary victory of 1979, Cuban teachers arrived in Nicaragua carrying with them neither rifles nor grenades or cannons, only the feelings of solidarity of a people similar to ours, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said at a ceremony held Monday in Managua in recognition of the work carried out by those teachers.

Ortega expressed the Nicaraguan people's deepest gratitude toward the contingent of 1,200 Cuban teachers, who stayed in Nicaragua for 2 years. We are sure, Ortega asserted, that Cuba will always show its solidarity toward Nicaragua. He then denied the statement made by a U.S. State Department spokesman about alleged frictions between the Cuban teachers and the people of Sandino.

Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman said that one of the most extraordinary examples of aid received by Nicaragua is the one so generously and unconditionally provided by the Cuban revolutionary Government.

Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez stressed the work carried out by the Cuban teachers and added that this work has necessitated much determination, stoicism and courage. The teachers have been compensated with the satisfaction of having fulfilled a duty. He also read a letter sent to those teachers by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of state and of ministers, which stresses the valuable contribution that they have made to the development of education in Nicaragua.

It has also been learned that in addition to the 800 Cuban teachers still teaching their classes in that Central American country, a new contingent of 1,200 teachers will arrive in Nicaragua in February 1982.

Fernandez Promises More

FL071607 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez has said in Managua that his country's teachers will not fail the Sandinist Front in its extraordinary effort on behalf of the socioeconomic development of Nicaragua. Fernandez, who is also vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, highlighted the work of Cuban educators in Nicaragua, which has required large amounts of determination, stoicism and even bravery, he asserted. Fernandez spoke last night at the national ceremony to honor the Cuban teachers at the Cesar Augusto Silva Recreation Center which was attended by Commanders Bayardo Arce and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, members of the Sandinist Front national leadership.

The education minister said that the Cubans' effort has been more than compensated by the sympathy, esteem and friendship the Nicaraguan people, peasants and workers have extended them.

The education minister noted that his country's teachers have been equal to the difficulties which they have overcome with the close cooperation of the people and their militant vanguard, the Sandinist Front. After pointing out that there is a measure of sacrifice in the work carried out, the minister said that at the same time there is justifiable satisfaction over a duty fulfilled.

Fernandez recalled that the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba suffer aggressions from a common source and have the same enemies and friends in the international arena. He announced that the 800 teachers who have been in Nicaragua for a year will leave in September and that a new group of 200 [as heard] will replace those who have completed their internationalist mission.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF HOSPITALS--The government has taken over two hospitals previously owned by the Moravian Church as the church has agreed that it cannot keep them operating with its own resources. The hospitals are located in northern Zelaya. A Moravian bishop said the church was happy to turn the hospitals over to this government as it indeed shows great concern for the people's health. [Managua Radio Sadino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 81 PA]

ANNIVERSARY ATTENDANCE--Peasant organizations of Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union today confirmed their participation in the events to commemorate the second anniversary of the Sandinist People's revolution. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jun 81 PA]

EDUCATION MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--Minister of Education Carlos Tunnerman has announced that Companero Luis Porras has been appointed head of the ministry's private school supervisory department. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 81 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO ADDRESSES GRADUATING TEACHERS

FL072352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] There will never be too many teachers and professors in our country, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed in his closing remarks at the commencement exercises for 10,658 graduates of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech University Pedagogical detachment, held at the proving grounds of Ciudad Libertad in Havana City. The young professors are members of the fifth and sixth contingents of the detachment and of the third, the contingent which took an advanced course.

[Begin Castro recording] We can say that this historic graduation is in reality a reason for pride in the revolution. [applause] I doubt that at any time in any country, having a population of some 10 million inhabitants, a graduation has been held in 1 day for 10,658 professors, all of them with 4 or 5 years of completed university studies. I, of course, am absolutely sure that no Third World country, whose conditions you all know, has graduated at any time more than 10,000 professors from one school term. Anyone can understand how much this graduation enriches our wealth of educational cadres and our reserves of professors, reserves which will serve not only to improve the quality of our education and to help other peoples in certain cases, but will also make it possible for us to continue to raise the level of quality of our teaching profession. [end recording]

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the PCC Central Committee praised the response given by the Cuban youth to the call made by the revolution to solve the situation of the large masses of students who were promoted from sixth grade to secondary level.

Elsewhere in his speech, Fidel referred to the responsibility resting on the shoulders of the new graduates as of now. [Begin Castro recording] In addition, the educator must be an activist of the revolutionary policy of our party, a defender of our ideology, of our moral values, of our political convictions. Thus, he must be an example of a revolutionary, beginning with the requisite of being a good professor, a disciplined worker, a professional with the desire to excel, an untiring fighter against all wrongs and a flag-bearer of efficiency and excellence. [end recording]

The educator educates by example wherever he might be, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro asserted. Fidel told the 10,658 graduates that they should never be satisfied with the knowledge they have and should resort to self-study; self-training is the foundation of the professor's culture, the first secretary of our party asserted in his speech at Ciudad Libertad.

CASTRO PRAISES CUBAN TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA

FL071130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Fidel has sent a letter of recognition to the internationalist teachers who lent assistance to the brother people of Nicaragua for 2 years. The letter expresses the satisfaction of our people over the work carried out in Nicaragua and justly values the fulfillment of the task assigned to them. It speaks of the difficult conditions in which the teachers had to carry out their work in Nicaragua and of their contributions in teaching the people.

Fidel's letter describes their work as impressive and adds: The task has undoubtedly been difficult and complex because to successfully deal with centuries of exploitation and its resultant backwardness is an awesome effort that reflects the revolutionary quality of our educators. It means that selflessness, capacity and total devotion to your beautiful profession has earned you the deep affection of the students, parents and community where you have carried out your activities.

The letter notes: We know of the many tasks you have accomplished, of your unshakable determination to overcome difficulties, of your enthusiasm, of your identification with the peasants and the cause of the brother people. Fidel concludes his letter wishing them a happy return and continued success in their profession.

COMMENTARY CITES REPORTED ISRAELI AID TO GUATEMALA

PA08230 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Jul 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] About 4 years ago, the U.S. imperialist government publicly announced the suspension of military aid to the Guatemalan regime. It was evidently another farce by the White House, which at that time was involved in its demagogic human rights campaign and did not want to openly commit itself to providing weapons to one of the most corrupt and repressive regimes of Latin America.

However, no one believed Washington's promises. It has been subsequently proven that it used Israel, one of its main allies, to supply the Guatemalan ruling clique with the most effective, modern and sophisticated armaments. The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, recently unmasked the imperialist maneuver. After charging that Israel has become one of the main suppliers of military equipment to the Romeo Lucas Garcia dictatorship, ORPA cites a report by the International Institute for Peace Research which states that Guatemala is an important point in the Zionist strategy of domination in Latin America and the most favorable market for its military industry.

ORPA affirmed that the Guatemalan regime has continously received Arava planes, light artillery, mortars, rocket launchers, grenade launchers and Galil rifles in sufficient amounts to replace U.S.-made equipment. It adds that in 1977, Guatemala bought from Israel a complex system of tactical transmitters and that at the end of 1980, it reached agreement on the installation of a radar circuit composed of five machines that are controlled and directed by Israeli counterinsurgency experts and technicians.

ORPA stressed that Zionist ships loaded with armaments are constantly arriving at the Guatemalan port of Santo Tomas de Castilla where they are unloaded by members of the army and other special forces of the Guatemalan dictatorship. The guerrilla organization also stated that throughout all these years, high-ranking Guatemalan military chiefs have traveled to Israel to train and to reach military agreements. Three "Dabur" coast guard vessels of the Guatemalan Navy also come from Israel. There are also negotiations on the purchase of three Kfir airplanes at a cost of $5 million each.

ORPA emphasized that at a more secret level, Israel provides to the Guatemalan regime advice on a policy of terror, intelligence and psychological warfare. Therefore, the repressive policy followed by the Guatemalan Army is similar to the one applied by Israel in its aggression against the Palestinian people, which is based on refusing to accept any type of popular demand. On the basis of this strategy, the Zionist counterinsurgency experts have recommended the establishment of rural cooperatives to give the peasants hope of economic improvements and to stop their support for the guerrilla movement. Despite this, ORPA stated, the Guatemalan peasants have not been deceived by false promises. Proof of this is their mass incorporation into the guerrilla warfare that the people are waging nationwide against the oligarchy and the military caste which is misgoverning that Central American nation.

It must be added that the current U.S. administration has left aside demagogic facades and once again openly supports the Guatemalan regime politically and militarily as part of its warmongering strategy in Latin America. The United States is trying to prevent Guatemala from achieving its final independence, as Cuba and Nicaragua have done, and from becoming another firm bastion in the liberation struggle of the peoples of our America.

GENERATOR FROM FRENCH FIRM TO BE PURCHASED

FL072357 Bridgetown CANA in English 2351 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Havana, 7 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--Cuba has signed a contract with the French firm Alsthom Atlantique for the purchase of a 330 mw thermoelectric generator, the daily GRANMA reported today. The generating plant will be the biggest single thermoelectric station to be installed in Cuba during the 1981-85 5-year plan. The second congress of the Cuban Communist Party projected a total rise of from 1,000 to 1,200 mw in electrical production during the 5-year plan. The plant, which will be built near the city of Matanzas to the east of Havana, will produce energy for a national 220 kv line network. The cost of the new generating plant is 676.5 million francs (about 135 million dollars) and its output represents from 12 to 15 percent of Cuba's current electrical energy production.

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

FL071147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The main event to mark the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia has been held at the Revolutionary Armed Forces Universal Hall. The ceremony was presided over by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo; and Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department.

Ochiryn Tsend, Mongolia's ambassador to our country, noted that the Mongolian people are celebrating their national anniversary with Cuba, the socialist countries and all those who struggle for the peace and welfare of mankind.

BRIEFS

SWISS SOCIALISTS--Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has received in Havana the vice president of the Swiss Socialist Party (Felicien Morel); national councilman and member of the party's national directorate, (Mauritz Loyenberger); and (Isolde Morel). The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and dealt with party work and the current international situation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81 FL]